MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has told members of the newly formed council for the coordination of Islamic publicity abroad that Iran needs to counter propaganda against its Islamic revolution and republic with better, though not exaggerated, publicity. In his speech, a recording of which was carried by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said Iran has a unique "good thing" to offer the world, despite actions "contrary to Islamic rules" by "certain deviants" that have been mistakenly "blamed on the Islamic Republic." Khomeyni admitted that "a group of people" within the country who are "either deviants or ignorant" have portrayed Iran's revolution as "corrupt." He regretted that even certain individuals who should know better have said the situation was "better under the shah than it is now." In particular Khomeyni noted that just because some people have complained to "a certain gentleman" that person "has felt compelled to say that the former regime was better than the way things are now." Khomeyni attributed this not to "ill intention" but to a "lack of attention to issues." Khomeyni went on to reiterate his call for "writers and orators" to "restrain their pens" and to stop hurling abuse at others.

Interior Ministry on Demonstrations--Tehran radio on 5 February carried textually the statement of Tehran security headquarters advising the public that the Ministry of Interior has issued no permit for "any demonstration, march or rally in Tehran" on 6 February. The security forces will watch the situation, it warned, and will "deal with the culprits" if there is "any disorder or tension."

Iran Foreign Affairs

French-Iranian Relations--Tehran radio broadcast the text of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's message to the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing protesting the delivery of Mirage aircraft to Iraq. Bani-Sadr told the French leader that the delivery of "Mirage aircraft and other military equipment" has caused a "wave of sorrow and disbelief" in Iran. There is no doubt, his message said, that Iraq will use its new Mirage F-1's to "intensify and continue bombing and destroying residential and civilian areas in our country." Iran, he declared, regards the French action as a "hostile act" against its "existence and independence." Earlier, Tehran radio reported that the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee addressed a letter to the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee "strongly protesting" the arms delivery to Iraq and calling on the National Assembly to halt the arms shipments until "the end of the aggression."

Bani-Sadr on U.S. Arms--Commenting on the U.S. decision to suspend the delivery to Iran of American military equipment purchased before the hostage crisis, President Bani-Sadr, in a statement reported by PARS, said the U.S. action will in the "long run" benefit Iran and all the "oppressed masses" of the world.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Air Force planes hit Iraqi targets around Abadan and Ahvaz, Tehran radio reported, while Iranian artillery continued to pound Iraqi positions along the Kabir Kuh Mountains. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported on the actions of Iraqi forces around the Kurdish town of Nowsud and also noted other clashes around Susangerd, Shush and Dezful.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has detailed the composition and undertakings of the new "council for Gulf cooperation" formed during a meeting by the foreign ministers of six Gulf states in Riyadh on 4 February. According to KUNA, the cooperation council, intended to promote economic cooperation and integration, is composed of a supreme council made up of the heads of the member states, a ministerial council and a general secretariat. The ministerial council and the general secretariat are responsible for developing and promulgating plans for economic coordination and cooperation among the member states while the supreme council has the power to arbitrate disputes among its members. In a related SPA report, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said the Gulf states did not discuss security matters at the Riyadh meeting but indicated that the subject will be reviewed at an upcoming Gulf summit meeting. Nevertheless, a report by the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT claimed that the meeting discussed a Saudi plan to unify the military capabilities of the Gulf states and also heard an Omani proposal to set up a "joint naval force" to defend the Strait of Hormuz.

Kuwait

KUNA reported that Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah told the newspaper AL-QABAS that the armed forces have received orders to resist any attempted attack on Kuwait. The order follows Iranian air attacks on Kuwaiti border positions last November.

Syria-Romania

President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Bucharest on an "official and friendly visit," Damascus radio reported, where he was received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and other leading officials.

Jordan

Jordanian Option--Two Jordanian Cabinet ministers in separate interviews strongly rejected the "Jordanian option" as a basis for the settlement of the Palestinian issue with Israel. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Jordanian option is an Israeli attempt to evade the Palestinian problem and recognition of the PLO. Jordan will "never" play a separate role in the negotiations, the foreign minister stressed, because it is not convinced that there is a solution through any option. Expressing similar view in the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Land Affairs Minister Hasan Ibrahim said that the "so-called Jordanian option does not exist" and instead emphasized Jordan's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the return of occupied Arab territories.

Diplomat Kidnapped--Beirut radio reported that four carloads of unidentified gunmen kidnapped the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, killing two Jordanian guards in the process.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 025 *6 February 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Gulf State Foreign Ministers Meet in Riyadh A 1
Joint Security Issues A 1
Khalid Reception A 1
Gulf States Agreement A 1
Gulf Cooperation Council A 2
More on Cooperation Council [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 5 Feb] A 3
'Arafat Chairs Higher Coordination Committee [VOP] A 4

OPEC AFFAIRS

Study Views Member Goals, Future Energy Needs B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Riyadh 5 Feb C 1
Briefing of Envoys C 1

QATAR

Foreign Minister Returns From Riyadh 5 Feb C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Khalid Addresses World Mosque Council Session C 2
U.S. Reportedly To Supply Parts for Saudi Planes C 2

UAE

Minister Returns From Riyadh, Makes Statement C 3
Austrian Agriculture, Forestry Minister Arrives C 3
4 Feb Departure C 3

PDRY

Commentary on 'Hollow' Imperialist Alliances C 3

EGYPT

Ghali Discusses Nonaligned Meeting in New Delhi D 1

IRAQ

Algerian Parliamentarians Arrive in Baghdad 6 Feb E 1
Visiting Cuban Delegation Continues Meetings E 1
Planning Minister Meeting E 1
Ramadan Meeting E 1
Cape Verdian Minister Leaves Baghdad 6 Feb E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communique 238 E 2

JORDAN

Foreign Minister: 'Jordanian Option' Nonexistent F 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 4 Feb]
Official on 'Jordanian Option,' Aid to West Bank F 2
[Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 2-8 Feb]
Ian Gilmour on Israeli Measures, Palestinian Issue F 4
Algerian Parliamentarians Leave for Baghdad F 4

LEBANON

Jordanian Charge D'Affaires Kidnapped in Beirut G 1
Further Report G 1
Responsibility Claim G 1

SYRIA

Ian Gilmour Ends Visit With Meeting, Statement H 1
Party Official Meeting H 1
Statement, Departure H 1
President Hafiz Al-Asad Visits Romania for Talks [cross-reference] H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

CSSR's Chnoupek Meets Bendjedid, Signs Agreement I 1
Bendjedid Audience I 1
Extradition Agreement I 1

LIBYA

French TV Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi on Chad Issue I 1

MOROCCO

Boucetta Departs for Nonaligned Conference I 2
Arab League's Klibi Meets Moroccan Envoy in Tunis I 2

ISRAEL

Foreign Ministry Rejects Reagan Statements N 1
Shamir: Reagan Remarks Due to Misunderstanding N 1
Other Comment N 2
U.S. Decides Not To Invite Begin Before Election N 2
Five Countries May Participate in Sinai Force [HA'ARETZ 5 Feb] N 3
Envoy to Egypt Has No Intention of Quitting N 3
'Crisis' in Syrian-Libyan Relations Reported N 3
Renewed Tension on Jordan-Syria Border Reported [POST 4 Feb] N 4
Funds Entering West Bank by Unknown Channels [MA'ARIV 5 Feb] N 5

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

DPRK Vice Premier Arrives, Meets Party Official R 1
Talks With Bahanu R 1
Telecommunications Links To Be Increased R 1

SOMALIA

Radio Kulmis Contrasts BBC, VOA Reporting R 1
Radio Kulmis: Siad Barre's Days Are Number d R 6

TANZANIA

Nyerere Delivers Party Anniversary Address R 9

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

New Constitution Approved by Referendum 1 Feb S 1

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Opposition Head Seeks Reconciliation With Leaders S 1

ZAIRE

Western Aid Pledged for Ugandan Refugees S 1

WEST AFRICA

NIGERIA

Foreign Minister Audu To Visit South Korea T 1
Belgian Foreign Minister on Ties With Lagos T 1
NNPC Issues Statement on October Oil Production T 1
Non-National Party Governors Call for Rule of Law T 1

UPPER VOLTA

Foreign Minister Departs for New Delhi Conference T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Revolution Anniversary Rally U 1
Paper Views Angolan Problems With Namibia, USSR U 1
[Paris LE MATIN 3 Feb]

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Departs for Talks in Tanzania 6 Feb U 3

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Leader Views Nonaligned Conference's Role [Havana] U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Le Grange Reports Police Arrest Sabotage Suspects U 4

GULF STATE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN RIYADH

Joint Security Issues

LD011208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1046 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Feb (KUNA)--The Kuwait daily AL-WATAN said Sunday that the foreign ministers of the Gulf states who are scheduled to meet in Riyadh Wednesday will discuss three projects on the security of the Gulf tabled by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman.

The paper quoted what is termed as informed sources in the Gulf as saying that the Kuwaiti proposal which was presented to the Gulf states late last year includes definite proposals on the best formula for political, economic and military coordination among those states.

The paper added that the Saudi proposal calls for the "conclusion of bilateral security cooperation agreements between Saudi Arabia and each of the Gulf states separately."

The Omani proposal calls for the protection of navigation in Hormuz Strait and invites the Gulf states "to meet the costs of the purchase of needed military equipment from the United States, Britain and Germany totalling 150 million dollars".

The paper added that its sources did not reveal whether Iraq would take part in the upcoming conference but confirmed however that the conference would discuss the developments of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Khalid Reception

LD041758 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1704 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Feb (SPA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at 1900 in his palace at Al-Ma'dhar the foreign ministers of Arab Gulf states. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al'Aziz, crown prince and second deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and Dr Rashad Fir'awn, adviser to his majesty.

Gulf States Agreement

LD051246 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Jidda, 5 Feb (SPA)--Under Secretary for Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri has stressed that the agreement reached among the six Gulf states--Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and Kuwait--constitutes not a political or military bloc but a framework which seeks to coordinate the aspects of cooperation that exist among them and to strengthen and develop these relations. This cooperation, he said, will cover various areas, first and foremost the economic and Islamic cultural fields. This was stated at a meeting Shaykh Mansuri held today at the Foreign Ministry in Jidda with the ambassadors of Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon and Mauritania and the charges d'affaires of Iraq, Sudan, the YAR, Jordan, Tunisia and the PDRY. Shaykh Mansuri handed a copy of the draft agreement to each of those present, explaining that this step seeks to bring the peoples of the six countries closer for their own prosperity and security. This, he said, will strengthen the Arab nation of which the peoples of the six states are an inseparable part.

Gulf Cooperation Council

LD051334 Kuwait KUNA in English 1215 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Feb (KUNA)--The deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed as-Sabah, Thursday briefed the non-Gulf Arab ambassadors on details of the "council for Gulf cooperation" endorsed by the foreign ministers in their meeting in Riyadh yesterday.

The foreign under secretary, Rashid ar-Rashid, told KUNA that the minister delivered to the ambassadors copies of the council's organisational structure and the final declaration adopted by the Gulf ministers.

He added that Shaykh as-Sabah emphasized that the council is an important step towards the region's unity and that of the Arab world and expressed hope that this step would be a precedent for comprehensive Arab action.

Shaykh as-Sabah also met with the chief editors of the newspapers and clarified to them the significance of this step and told them that the ministry had informed the Kuwaiti embassies abroad of the details and instructed them to inform the competent authorities of the respective countries about this plan.

The foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman decided to establish this council for coordinating their efforts and realising integration among their countries in the economic, social, financial, cultural, trade, legislation and other fields.

The council of cooperation is composed of a supreme council to which an authority for settlement of disputes is attached, a ministerial council and the general secretariat.

The supreme council comprises the arbitration authority, the ministerial council, the secretary general, the assistant secretary generals and departments. [sentence as received]

The supreme council includes: the heads of member states and the council chairmanship which will be in rotation according to alphabetical order.

The council meets in two ordinary sessions every year and it could hold extraordinary sessions.

Every member has the right to call for an extraordinary session and the meeting takes place if the call was seconded by another member state.

Competences of the supreme council are defined as follows:

The council is to work out the higher policies of the council of cooperation and is to discuss recommendations, laws and regulations referred to it by the ministerial council and the general secretariat for approval. It is also to form an arbitration authority.

The authority will be in charge of settling present or future disputes among the member countries and will be the final reference for explanation of the internal regulations of the council of cooperation.

The ministerial council comprises the foreign ministers of their representative, works out the internal regulations of the general secretariat, prepares for meetings of the supreme council and studies, subjects, draft laws and regulations to be presented to the council.

The council is to hold six annual meetings, once every two months, and it could hold extraordinary meetings at the request of two members.

It is to lay down policies, recommendations, studies and plans for development of cooperation and coordination between the member states in all fields.

It is to encourage various aspects of cooperation and coordination in the various activities of the private sector.

It is to endorse periodical reports and regulations related to administrative affairs. It also approves the budget of the general secretariat of the council of cooperation.

It is to work for encouraging and developing the existing activities among the member states in various fields and these activities will be considered compulsory once they are approved by the ministerial council.

The general secretariat will be headed by a secretary general to be appointed by the supreme council which will define conditions and duration of his appointment. He should be a citizen of one of the member states.

The secretary general will be directly responsible for functions of his assistants, the secretariat and the functioning of various sectors.

The general secretariat will have a centre for information.

The secretariat will be in charge of preparing studies related to cooperation and coordination, following up execution of the resolution and recommendations of the supreme council and the ministerial councils, preparing reports and studies asked for by the ministers and preparing periodical reports on functions of the council of cooperation.

The secretariat also prepares the budgets and final accounts as well as financial and administration regulations which could ensure development of the apparatus to cope with growth of the council of cooperation and its increasing responsibilities.

The budget of the secretariat is to be covered by the member states in equal shares.

More On Cooperation Council

LD060813 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Yunis Muhammad Ishaq and Faruq Luqman report: "Total Agreement at Riyadh Conference; Formation of Cooperation Council Between Gulf States"]

[Excerpts] Riyadh--The foreign ministers of the Arab Gulf states agreed at their conference here yesterday on an advanced formula for cooperation, solidarity and coordination. An official statement confirming complete identity of views in this field was issued here yesterday.

After the long meeting King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received the foreign ministers last night in the presence of Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibd 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, and Dr Rashad Fir'awn, the king's adviser.

An organization to organize cooperation and speed up coordination between the Gulf states in the economic, military, industrial and cultural fields is to be established shortly in accordance with resolutions adopted by the ministers. The ministers, who began their meetings yesterday afternoon, began by holding a closed meeting attended only by heads of delegations.

It has been decided to set up a council to be known as "the council of cooperation for the Gulf Arab states" consisting of two councils one of which is a higher council comprising the Gulf heads of state and the other comprising Gulf foreign ministers or those acting on their behalf. A general secretariat representing the member states is to be formed under a secretary general. The meetings of the Gulf states' foreign ministers was a followup to the meetings held between the Arab states' leaders during the recent Islamic summit. It has been decided to hold the next foreign ministers meeting in Muscat on 8 March. This is to be preceded by two meetings at the level of experts to prepare for the ministerial meeting.

A reliable source stated that the Gulf foreign ministers, who are anxious "to protect this part of the Arab world against foreign intervention," particularly discussed at this meeting a Saudi plan aimed at "unifying the military capabilities" of the countries represented at the meeting.

On the military level the Sultanate of Oman proposed the establishment of a "joint naval force" to defend the Strait of Hormuz which represents the vital route for transporting oil and supplying the West with crude oil.

A well-informed source said that the plan requires financing to the tune of $150 million.

Omani Foreign Minister Qays az-Zawawi told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the meeting was concluded with agreement on all the topics on the agenda. He said that the formation of an organization for cooperation was the most important decision adopted by the conference.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS HIGHER COORDINATION COMMITTEE

JN051841 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The higher coordination committee met this afternoon under brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and discussed the local situation and the Israeli military moves and concentrations and recurrent acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in southern Lebanon.

Our correspondent has learned that the committee also discussed the possibility of a large-scale Israeli military escalation in the south.

STUDY VIEWS MEMBER GOALS, FUTURE ENERGY NEEDS

LD061126 Vienna OPECNA in English 1400 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 5 Feb (OPECNA)--The present time is crucial for the world and the oil trade. Decisions made now could mean the difference between a steady adaptation from a finite raw material to new forms of energy, and a scramble for the last remaining drops of oil which would be tragic and painful.

These are the conclusions of a recent study by the OPEC Statistics Unit, published in the January issue of the "OPEC BULLETIN."

The study reviews developments in the world's crude oil trade over the last 20 years, starting from the 60's when OPEC countries were the only substantial net exporters of crude oil.

The report observes that during that period, all aspects of the oil industry were in the hands of the transnational companies which, in 1960, had access to about 94 percent of total OPEC oil reserves.

"By 1970, this share had decreased to 84 percent, and by 1979 to 50 percent. In export terms, the total flow of crude oil from OPEC member countries in 1960 was 6,747,000 b/d which represented 92 percent of total world exports.

From 1960 to 1970, OPEC's crude oil exports tripled to 20,223,400 b/d, while its share in total world crude oil exports fell slightly to 86 percent."

Continuing, the study notes that after 1973, OPEC member countries were able to demand a fair price for their oil, to set production ceilings and to choose their trade partners.

"It is still a major goal of the OPEC countries to move from being merely exporters of crude oil to processors and exporters of refined goods, to widen their industrial bases and speed up the development of economic infrastructure," the study says.

The study states that OPEC's crude oil exports decreased from 27,547,200 b/d in 1973 to 26,841,800 in 1979--a decline in the share of total crude oil exports from 87 percent to 84 percent--and links the decrease to exploration activities in non-OPEC countries and restriction by industrialized countries of their dependence on imported oil.

Stressing that OPEC member countries are heavily dependent on income from oil exports--which in 1973 contributed 94 percent of their total exports--the study concludes that these countries have seen their revenues dwindle in real terms over the last few years, due to devaluation of the dollar.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM RIYADH 5 FEB

JN050813 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0735 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Feb (GNA)--Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Muscat from Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, after having headed his country's delegation to the meeting of the Arab Gulf states' foreign ministers, which ended in Riyadh last night.

Briefing of Envoys

LD052002 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Feb 81 EA

[Text] His Excellency Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, this morning received their excellencies the ambassadors of Arab states accredited to the sultanate and briefed them on the results of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Arab Gulf states which was held yesterday in Riyadh.

During the meeting his excellency the minister highlighted the Sultanate of Oman's interest in the Gulf cooperation plan and its blessing of it. His excellency explained that the Riyadh meeting was a continuation of the process of consultation and exchange of views among the Gulf states on whatever concerns the consolidation and development of cooperation in all fields in view of the similarity of systems that unite them, namely the ties of brotherhood, close ties of kinship and unity of aims. This meeting also came as a culmination of the numerous meetings which have taken place among the foreign ministers of these states and which crystallized their understanding and views on unified Gulf cooperation.

The results of the Riyadh meeting came to reflect and confirm the true desire for developing cooperation among them in all fields. It was decided during this meeting to approve a plan for a cooperation council among the Gulf Arab states. It is composed of a supreme council and a ministerial one, in addition to a secretariat general of the council, with the aim of coordinating and developing aspects of cooperation among these states and achieving the greatest measure of cohesion and integration.

He also explained the statement issued after the end of the Riyadh conference and the aims and goals for which this council was established, pointing out that they arose from the pan-Arab aims of the Arab nation. This cooperation is also in keeping with the charter of the Arab League states, which urges cooperation among member states.

It has been decided to hold the next meeting of these states' foreign ministers in Muscat on 8 March to approve and ratify the basic statute of the council. That will be preceded by a meeting of experts on 24 February in Riyadh and on 4 March in Muscat.

His Excellency Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawai, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Muscat early this morning from Riyadh after leading the sultanate's delegation to the meeting of foreign ministers of the Gulf Arab states which was held in Riyadh yesterday to discuss various aspects of cooperation among Gulf states in order to cement the bonds of brotherhood among them and provide the means of stability and prosperity for the peoples of the area.

QATAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM RIYADH 5 FEB

JN050934 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Doha, 5 Feb (GNA)--Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation, returned to Doha from Riyadh early today after having participated in the meeting of the Arab Gulf states' foreign ministers, which ended in Riyadh last night.

SAUDI ARABIA

KHALID ADDRESSES WORLD MOSQUE COUNCIL SESSION

LD051358 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 5 Feb (SPA)--Today his majesty the king addressed the sixth session of the World Supreme Council of Mosques which is meeting in Mecca. He stressed that the kingdom would spare no effort in supporting any Islamic action which is beneficial to Muslims anywhere in the world.

In his address, which was delivered by Deputy Governor of Mecca Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, his majesty said that the Muslims need solidarity, cohesion and cooperation among themseves so as to be able to stand in one rank against dreadful anti-Islamic plans. He called for the adoption of the recommendations of the kings and presidents at the third summit conference in Mecca regarding Islamic issues which concern the Muslim world in particular and the whole world in general, such as the questions of Palestine and Jerusalem, the jihad call by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the foreign occupation of Afghanistan.

His majesty also called on the council to do its utmost to see that these recommendations are implemented.

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO SUPPLY PARTS FOR SAUDI PLANES

LD011344 Kuwait KUNA in English 1113 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Feb (KUNA)--A Kuwaiti newspaper said Sunday that the United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig has recommended to President Ronald Reagan the acceptance of a Saudi request for the purchase of accessories for 60 F-15 fighters.

Saudi Arabia purchased these planes during the term of office of former President Carter but did not receive the accessories following fierce opposition from the American Senate. Sixty-eight senators sent a message to Carter warning him of the consequences of the conclusion of the deal.

The correspondent of Al-QABAS daily in Washington said that Haig presented a special message to President Reagan recommending acceptance of the Saudi request for the purchase of the accessories which are expected to double the combat capability of these fighter planes.

The accessories include additional fuel tanks and additional bomb storage shelves in addition to a special plane for the refueling of the F-15 in the air.

The paper attributed to American sources which it described as usually reliable, but which it did not reveal, that the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger supports the Saudi deal.

UAE

MINISTER RETURNS FROM RIYADH, MAKES STATEMENT

JN050722 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Feb (GNA)--Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that the Gulf states' summit conference will be held sometime in the next 3 months to discuss cooperation and consultation among the Arab Gulf states in the various fields.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY upon his and the accompanying delegation's return to Abu Dhabi at dawn today, after attending the meetings of the Gulf states' foreign ministers which ended in Riyadh yesterday, he said: The (?conference) of the Arab Gulf states' foreign ministers, which will be held in Muscat in March, will discuss the date and place of convocation of the summit conference.

He praised the results reached by the conference, adding that these results expressed the aspirations and hopes of the sons of the Gulf.

AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY MINISTER ARRIVES

JN040722 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0645 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Feb (GNA)--Guenther Haiden, Austrian minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a short visit to the UAE lasting several hours within the framework of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

He was met by Sa'id ar-Raqabani, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and senior UAE officials.

4 Feb Departure

GF041200 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Austrian Agriculture and Forestry Minister Guenther Haiden and the delegation accompanying him left the UAE this afternoon after a visit to the country that lasted for a few hours. During this visit he held talks with Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry officials on strengthening and expanding bilateral relations in the fields of agriculture and husbandry.

He was seen off at the airport by Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Muhammad Sa'id ar-Raqabani and the Austrian charge d'affaires in the UAE (Peter Phenger).

PDRY

COMMENTARY ON 'HOLLOW' IMPERIALIST ALLIANCES

LD052046 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Imperialist circles, and American circles in particular, have persisted in goading their followers in every area of the world to form themselves into military alliances to defend the regimes and imperialist interests in the area, considering that such new formations--which have emerged with the receding of the imperialist tide--suit the circumstances and developments that have cropped up at worldwide level.

However, the imperialist, reactionary military alliances that were established in the past in Southeast Asia and the Middle East suffered a fiasco. They did not achieve the aims for which American imperialism strove behind these regional alliances, for two reasons: The first was the mass awakening which swept the peoples of the Third World during the past years.

Among its results was the attainment by many peoples of the world of their political and economic independence, and their withdrawal from the sphere of hegemony of the Western capitalist forces after the peoples of these countries had waged liberation wars as in Vietnam, Democratic Yemen, Angola, Mozambique, Cuba, Nicaragua and many other places.

The second reason was the differences, obstacles and hindrances that faced the agent reactionary regimes and their imperialist masters during the past two decades at the internal and external levels, which reduced those alliances to the equivalent of hollow shells. No sooner were they put under the microscope to guage the extent of their strength and solidity than they crumbled under the gaze of the microscope alone. For no sooner had the Vietnamese revolution in the south triumphed than the Southeast Asia alliance collapsed. And no sooner had the Iranian revolution triumphed than the CENTO alliance was torn asunder. However, the imperialist circles did not surrender to the defeats suffered during this period.

Their analysts considered that among the causes of this collapse and fragmentation was the United States' entry as an active participant in those alliances, and in such an open manner that the popular fury which prevailed in the Third World during the past 10 years against American imperialism and the crimes which it perpetrated against the peoples of the world, was turned upon the imperialist reactionary alliances and their allies, thus effectively helping to terminate and crush those alliances. Therefore, it was necessary to find another way to resolve the dilemma into which America and the regimes allied to it had fallen.

Hence, in Southeast Asia the United States goaded the states of that region into forming a new alliance, backed and directed by America, but of which it was not a member. That new economic-military alliance was formed in 1976 under the name of the Southeast Asia League [as heard]. It includes in its membership Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines.

After the dissolution of the CENTO alliance in the Middle East region caused by the victory of the revolution of the Iranian people over the agent regime of the shah, American imperialist found that its interests and those of its allies--the West European states--were not guaranteed to continue after the earthquake that rocked the pillars of the Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula. Since U.S. imperialism is incapable of assuming the burden of protecting those interests which are represented by its exploitation of the petroleum and nonpetroleum resources of this area, it has to goad its reactionary symbols to unite in a bloc and form a regional alliance in which Pakistan plays a distinct role this time, in place of the shah's Iran.

Sensitivities were among the main factors in postponing the setting-up of the intended alliance which was then called the [word indistinct] Gulf security plan, discussion on which stopped after the failure of the 1976 Muscat conference of foreign ministers of states of the area.

All these former and present alliances in their various forms are set up by imperialist circles whose slogans are raised by the parties concerned and which harp on keeping the area free of the so-called communist danger, or keeping it away from international conflicts, as is heard on many occasions. Whether for this or that reason, behind these alliances are imperialist hands which in one way or another actively involve the area in international conflicts because they oppose one side or another and are not neutral, as the reactionary information organs try to portray them.

The setting-up of these alliances explains the extent of the fear and alarm felt by the agent regimes which have links with American and West European circles. The aim of these alliances is to preserve existing regimes on the one hand to maintain imperialist interests on the other. If the destiny of the past alliances was collapse, then the lot of the new alliances will be no better than their predecessors because the liberation march of the masses is stronger than all these cartoon alliances.

GHALI DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MEETING IN NEW DELHI

NC051658 Cairo MENA in English 1645 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA)--"Egypt will stress during the forthcoming non-aligned foreign ministers conference, due to be held in New Delhi next Monday, that the aim of the Egyptian peace efforts is to help the Palestinian people practise their right to self-determination," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said here today.

Dr. Ghali said that the framework proposed at Camp David is a provisional one, as we do not speak in the name of the Palestinian people or have any mandate for the Palestinians to this effect. He pointed out that Egypt's task in this connection is a provisional one, namely, ending the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"If we managed to achieve Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and establish autonomy, we shall move to a second stage of negotiations, namely, to have the Palestinian side negotiate with the Israeli side," the minister of state for foreign affairs explained.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt told India in a memorandum dispatched three days ago that she abides by the principles of non-alignment and demands that these principles be stressed and consolidated in the face of attempts by countries aligned to the communist camp to undermine thier essence.

The minister of state for foreign affairs pointed out that Egypt is a founding state of non-alignment together with Yugoslavia and India in June 1961 and worked out the principles on which the non-aligned movement is based and defined the criteria by which any country is to be determined whether it is aligned or non-aligned.

Dr Ghali said these principles are peaceful co-existence between the two world blocs, assistance to the liberation movements and the countries struggling against imperialism, not joining a big power through bilateral treaties or collective pacts, and not to grant military bases for any of the five big powers. He said that Egypt will stress these principles during the New Delhi conference.

Dr Ghali said that the Arab rejection states and the countries aligned with communism are expected to seek suspension of Egypt's membership in the non-aligned movement, as they previously attempted, on the pretext that the peace treaty threatened the Palestinian issue. But such slogans have been repeated before in the Havana conference last year. He added that Egypt will confront these attempts on the basis that Egypt is the only Arab country which works for the sake of the Palestinian cause.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said that Iraqis engagement with Iran, the collaboration of Algeria with the Polisario against Morocco and the involvement of Syria in Lebanon made these countries unable to work for the Palestinian cause. He pointed out that Egypt is the only country which works through contacts with Israel and the United States of America as well as with the European, Latin American and African groups together with the United Nations for the sake of the Palestinian cause.

Concluding, Dr Ghali said that the Egyptian delegation to the conference will explain to the world public opinion the efforts being exerted by Egypt for the sake of the Palestinian cause despite Israel's intransigence and the stance of the Arab rejection states.

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN BAGHDAD 6 FEB

JN060952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA)--The Algerian parliamentary delegation led by (Sa'id 'Abbado), deputy speaker of the Algerian National People's Assembly, arrived in Baghdad late last night on a visit of several days to Iraq.

('Abbado) said that he is delighted to visit Iraq, adding that he will convey an oral message to Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly, from his brother Rabah Bitat, speaker of the Algerian National People's Assembly. The message deals with the preparation of the second Arab parliamentary conference, which will be held in Algiers on 8 March.

He added that his talks with National Assembly officials will deal with coordination of Arab parliamentarians' stands on various current Arab issues and with the means to develop relations between the two fraternal countries.

VISITING CUBAN DELEGATION CONTINUES MEETINGS

Planning Minister Meeting

JN051310 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad--Planning Minister Dr Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah this morning received Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and his delegation. During the meeting, Dr al-'Abdallah reviewed Iraq's investment program and the projects which will be implemented in 1981. The two sides discussed promoting cooperation between the two countries in the service of their friendly peoples. The meeting was attended by the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

Ramadan Meeting

JN051503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has asserted that Iraq's economy is proceeding strongly despite the war.

In a speech on meeting here today with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Ramadan said that Iraq's development programs have increased by 38 percent over last year. He added: Our war with the racist Persian enemy has not disrupted or suspended development and construction in Iraq. Strategic projects will be implemented and will double Iraq's development potential.

Ramadan [illegible]ompart underlined the two countries' wish to consolidate relations of friendship and joint cooperation to serve the interests of both countries and strengthen the cohesion among nonaligned countries and peoples.

The Cuban official had met here today with Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals; Planning Minister Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah; and Muhammad Fadil, minister of public works and housing. Iraqi-Cuban cooperation in the fields of industry, irrigation, housing and construction were discussed.

CAPE VERDIAN MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD 6 FEB

JN061020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA)--Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, Cape Verdian minister of economic cooperation, and his delegation left Baghdad today at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

While in Iraq, the Cape Verdian minister held talks with Iraqi officials on means to bolster trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 238

JN051704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (INA)--In their military activities last night and today, our valiant armed forces inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment on the racist enemy forces. Communique No 238 issued a short while ago by the Armed Forces General Command reports that our forces killed 137 of the enemy and destroyed 1 tank; 1 armored personnel carrier; 25 vehicles, 3 loaded with personnel and 1 with hardware; 13 guns; 4 observation posts; and 2 excavators. The communique said that our losses were 33 martyred and 1 vehicle and 1 gun damaged. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 238 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high ability and drive, our valiant armed forces continue to hit the enemy and inflict further losses in lives and equipment on him. The outcome of their activities last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A force of enemy personnel and charlatan Khomeyni guards were sighted in Nowsud area, opposite Halabjah. It was engaged with artillery and mortars and forced to flee after losing 12 dead, 2 vehicles and 2 guns.
B. An enemy force tried to approach our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. It was intercepted and forced to retreat, leaving behind seven dead and three vehicles.
C. Eight dead in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
D. Our units engaged enemy personnel and vehicles in the area opposite their positions in Sayf Sa'd, killing 32 and destroying 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier and 4 vehicles.
E. Three dead and three vehicles and two guns destroyed in the Mehran area.
F. One gun and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
G. 11 dead and 2 vehicles and 2 observation posts destroyed in Shush area.
H. An enemy force was sighted in front of our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. It was engaged and forced to flee after losing 29 dead.
I. An enemy force tried to approach our positions in the Ahvaz area. It was intercepted and forced to withdraw, leaving behind 19 dead. Our units destroyed three vehicles, two loaded with soldiers; and one gun; and one excavator in the same area.
J. Our units engaged enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses: 16 dead; 7 vehicles, one loaded with hardware; 7 guns; 1 observation post; and 1 excavator. Our units also destroyed one white vehicle in the same area, killing its occupants.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 137 dead; 1 tank; 1 armored personnel carrier; 25 vehicles, 3 loaded with personnel and 1 with hardware; 13 guns; 4 observation posts; and 2 excavators.

II. We have ascertained that in the raid carried out by our units on 1 February 1981, enemy losses in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin were; 29 dead; 3 tanks; 6 guns; and 3 vehicles destroyed, in addition to the losses listed at the time.

III. Our losses:

A. Personnel: 33 martyrs in all the sectors.
B. Equipment: One vehicle and one gun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 February 1981

FOREIGN MINISTER: 'JORDANIAN OPTION' NONEXISTENT

LD051325 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Interview granted by Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim to Yunis Muhammad Ishaq in Jidda--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is it true that there is an idea called "the Jordanian option," namely that Amman negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians?

[Answer] As far as Jordan is concerned there is no Jordanian or non-Jordanian option. What there is is a basis for a just peace which was agreed upon at the Baghdad summit. This calls for total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and the right of self-determination for the Palestinian Arab people represented by the PLO. In fact the submission of such solutions or options is only a new attempt by Israel to avoid facing reality if it wishes to live in peace in this part of the world. Such proposals by Israel are efforts to evade pressures on it which have been mounting since the justice of the Palestinian Arab right has become more clear. I believe that such proposals by Israel and what the media have called "the Jordanian option" constitute nothing but Israeli opposition to withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories or a large part of them. It also constitutes evasion of recognizing the facts of the Palestine problem, namely that the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people and that there is no solution without PLO participation.

[Question] How do you explain Israel's "timing" in putting forward this proposal and what is the aim behind it?

[Answer] Of course, the timing in putting forward such proposals is most important for Israel, particularly following the coming to power of the new U.S. administration. The purpose of this is to draw the new administration's attention to the idea that there is a Jordanian option, which means that Jordan will play a role in solving the problem.

[Question] What is Jordan's role?

[Answer] Jordan's role is not and never will be to play a separate role for a very simple reason. This reason is that Jordan is not convinced that there is a solution through any option, whatever it may be called.

[Question] Following Carter's defeat in the elections, Reagan's accession to the presidency and the expected fall of Begin and coming to power of Peres, how do you visualize the Palestinian problem developing in the light of Israel's Zionist policy and the usual U.S. bias toward it and how would you evaluate these two sides' policy toward the Arab problem?

[Answer] First of all when we seek to evaluate the policies of the parties concerned in the principal problem from which we as an Arab and Islamic nation are suffering we must realize that there are no differences over the objectives Israel is seeking to achieve. This must be one of the axioms that must be understood, at least in our Arab world. From 1948 to 1973 Israel waged wars with the planning and guidance of the Israeli Labor Party which was in office all this time. Begin came to power only 3 years ago; he has no new policy of his own. There is a single Israeli aim but the method of achieving it differs with different personalities. Begin is known to be a terrorist and a fanatic and openly speaks about his intentions. On the other hand the Labor Party feels that it has to play for time in order to be able to grab more Arab lands. It therefore resorts to maneuvers and tactics that might mislead others, particularly the socialist parties in Europe, and therefore become more acceptable than the Likud bloc.

This is one of the most dangerous things that we will face as an Arab nation. For example, the method of a man like Abba Eban as a foreign minister or as an official dealing and in contact with the outside world is much more dangerous than present Foreign Minister Shamir's method because the standard used to measure the difference between Peres and Begin is the same as that to measure the difference between Eban and Shamir.

OFFICIAL ON 'JORDANIAN OPTION', AID TO WEST BANK

LD051055 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 2-8 Feb 81 pp 22-23

[Interview given to Fu'ad Na'im by Jordanian Minister for occupied Land Affairs Hasan Ibrahim in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpts] Amman--[Question] The "Jordanian option" which has been proposed by the Israeli Labor Party directly concerns the fate of the West Bank. What is your assessment of the political clamor that has been generated by this proposal and why has Jordan rejected it?

[Answer] As far as Jordan is concerned, the so-called "Jordanian option" does not exist. What exists is a Jordanian stance on the Middle East problem, and in order to achieve this stance there is a "Jordanian role" based on Jordan's pan-Arab responsibility toward the issue, its strong tie with the Palestinian people and its special position in the confrontation with the enemy, in addition to Jordan's openness in the international arena.

Jordan's posture on the Middle East problem and its central issue, Palestine, is declared and well known and based on fundamental principles whose implementation, Jordan believes, would lead to a comprehensive settlement and the achievement of just peace in the area.

This posture is based on two fundamental principles: Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination on their land and in their homeland, Palestine, and to exercise this right in complete freedom. Jordan is committed to this stance irrespective of the plans that are propounded, such as the "Jordanian option" aimed at distracting attention from the correct course toward a comprehensive solution and just peace.

[Question] How do you assess the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee and its aims to bolster steadfastness? And within what framework is this committee functioning?

[Answer] The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for bolstering steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories was formed after the 1978 Baghdad summit conference decided to establish a fund to buttress steadfastness. The committee's main objective is to provide aid and assistance to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza sector to enable them to remain on their land and in their homes and to provide them with opportunities of work and means of livelihood in order to stop their emigration and to protect the occupied territories' independence from the Israeli economy. The purpose of all this is to strengthen their struggle against the hostile designs and practices of the occupation authorities.

[Question] Since Israel announced its rejection of the aid that comes to the occupied territories from the PLO, Jordan's role in the distribution of this aid has become more effective. Has this situation caused any disagreements within the joint committee?

[Answer] Israel is trying to obstruct aid to the West Bank and Gaza sector, but the committee is able to extend aid and support to numerous sectors in the fields of services and water, electricity and agricultural and housing projects. The committee has succeeded in achieving its goals and work within it is being carried out in complete cooperation between the representatives of the PLO and the Jordanian Government.

[Question] But how do you view the withdrawal of the representatives of the "General Command" and "As-Sa'igh' from the joint committee last November? Has their withdrawal affected the committee's work during the last two meetings?

[Answer] Their withdrawal has not affected the committee's work in any way. The committee's last two meetings were very successful. The committee's work is aimed at bolstering steadfastness, as I have said. The aid has brought many benefits to the West Bank and Gaza sector. Joint work in the committee is being continued by the representatives of the Jordanian Government and the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] These two organizations [the General Command and As-Sa'iqah] considered that the joint work with Jordan has not provided the Palestinian movement with any gain worth mentioning.

[Answer] I do not think this is true. The committee's work has achieved good results within the limits of the financial resources allocated and in the face of the difficulties created by the occupation authorities.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the committee's most significant achievement?

[Answer] The committee has aided many sectors and established a link between the inhabitants of the occupied territories, Jordan and the PLO--a link that has boosted their morale and reinforced their ties with their brothers abroad. On the other hand, joint work by Jordan and the PLO through the committee is regarded as a regular endeavor that promotes dialogue between them and solves many problems in the service of mutual relations.

[Question] Certain organizations blame Jordan for not allowing Jordanian territory to be used as a springboard for staging fedayeen military operations inside the occupied territories. Does Jordan approve of such action in principle within the framework of joint cooperation?

[Answer] Briefly, Jordan adheres to a comprehensive Arab plan to confront the Zionist enemy, while taking into consideration the need to make good use of previous experience.

[Question] What measures has the joint committee taken to resolve the problem of the Jerusalem electricity company which is threatened with confiscation by the occupation authorities?

[Answer] The way to resolve the Jerusalem electricity company problem is to adhere fully to the terms of the concession. This is a legitimate right that is legally and internationally recognized. The joint committee has extended financial support to the company to meet its needs and to promote its services and its capabilities. The committee will continue to defend the company's rights at the United Nations and the International Court of Justice should this be necessary.

[Question] What is your assessment of the financial crisis threatening the fate of the international relief agency [UNRWA]. You said previously that Jordan will not allow this situation to continue. What does this mean in practice?

[Answer] Refugee relief is the responsibility of the international community and this responsibility must continue until the refugees return to their homes.

Jordan has been trying and continues to try to have this responsibility maintained. It is contacting the United Nations and various states to shoulder this responsibility and to cover the deficit in the agency's budget. Jordan believes that the transfer of the agency's headquarters from Vienna to the operations area is essential and will cut expenses. Jordan would welcome having the agency headquarters in Amman.

[Question] Last year the agency reduced its services but the Arab states which host or do not host refugees did nothing worth mentioning.

[Answer] In fact the agency is continuing to reduce its services. The contemplated cancellation of education in Jordan and Syria at the end of the current academic year is a serious matter and needs to be remedied. Jordan as well as the PLO are making intensive efforts with the UN secretary general and the agency's commissioner general to find an urgent solution and to incorporate the agency's budget in the UN general budget, for example.

IAN GILMOUR ON ISRAELI MEASURES, PALESTINIAN ISSUE

JN051714 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, has condemned Israel's recent measures of annexing the city of Jerusalem and declaring it the capital of the Israeli entity. He said that the future of Jerusalem is of interest to Britain and that the issue of the city can be settled through a comprehensive peace settlement. Successive British Governments, he added, have been of the view that UN Resolution 242 covered eastern Jerusalem as well. Britain, the British official said, considers Israel's unilateral measures to change the city's position and status as illegitimate.

In an exclusive statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, Sir Ian Gilmour said that Jordanian-British relations are firm and have never been better, and he expressed the British Government's readiness to promote these relations in all fields. He praised the results of his talks with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan and senior Jordanian officials. He described these talks as extremely positive.

Asked about Israel's violations of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territories, Sir Ian said that Britain condemns violations of human rights everywhere and that the Venice declaration of the European Community acknowledged the Palestinian people's rights and stressed the need for a Middle East settlement based on Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, its complete withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and preservation of the security of the states in the region. The British deputy foreign secretary said that Britain endeavors to achieve peace in the region within the framework of the European Community. Britain is also playing a supporting role in the achievement of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, he added.

Asked about British recognition of the PLO, he said that the PLO is an important political factor in the Middle East and must take part in any negotiations to achieve peace. He said that Britain does not recognize the PLO because British policy is based on the principle of recognizing only states.

Concluding his statement, Sir Ian Gilmour said that joint Arab action is very essential because without it the Middle East problem would become further complicated.

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS LEAVE FOR BAGHDAD

JN051850 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Algerian parliamentary delegation led by (Sa'id 'Abbado), deputy speaker of the Algerian National People's Assembly, left Amman for Baghdad this evening following a 3-day official visit to Jordan as part of a tour of some Arab states to create an appropriate atmosphere and objective conditions for guaranteeing the success of the second Arab parliamentary conference to be held soon in the Algerian capital.

JORDANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES KIDNAPPED IN BEIRUT

NC060811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] At 0130 today armed men attacked the house of Hisham al-Muhaysin, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut. The house is located in Al-Janahnyma. The armed men clashed with the guards of the building. The clash resulted in the killing of two Jordanian Embassy guards and the wounding of one member of the gendarmarie. The attackers kidnaped Al-Muhaysin.

The security authorities concerned have initiated an urgent investigation to disclose the implications of the incident and find out the place to where Al-Muhaysin has been taken.

Further Report

NC060925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The Lebanese higher quarters have paid extreme attention to the regrettable incident to which the Jordanian Embassy was exposed at dawn today when the charge d'affaires, Hisham al-Muhaysin, was kidnapped. These quarters held a series of wide-scale contacts to determine the quarter which perpetrated the incident and to return Al-Muhaysin safely.

In the meantime Foreign and Expatriates Minister Fu'ad Butrus assigned the director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador ar-Rahman as-Sulh, to visit the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut to denounce the incident and to communicate the Lebanese Government's concern.

This morning, the foreign minister held a long meeting with the director general of public security, Faruq Abu al-Lam', and reviewed with him the available information on the incident and its implications for security affairs in general.

Unidentified armed elements riding in four cars went this morning to the house of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in the Bi'r Hasan locality and clashed with the house guards; one guard was killed and another was wounded. The armed men then entered the house and kidnapped Al-Muhaysin and his maid and took them to an unknown destination. One passenger was wounded.

Responsibility Claim

NC061032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] An organization calling itself the Revolution's Eagles [Nusur ath-Thawrah] has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires.

In a message to the Voice of Lebanon a spokesman for the organization said that his organization warns the Jordanian authorities that it will strike at all the Jordanian establishments in the Arab world if the Syrian pilots, members of the Muslim Brotherhood, who took refuge in Jordan, are not handed over.

The spokesman, who claimed that he is a member of the Revolution's Eagles, added that the hostile attitude toward Syria will prompt the organization to wage a war against the reactionary regimes, mainly the Jordanian and Iraqi regimes, whose cooperation, he claims, with the Muslim Brotherhood, upon the instructions of imperialism to strike Arab Syria has been established.

IAN GILMOUR ENDS VISIT WITH MEETING, STATEMENT

Party Official Meeting

JN051342 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1313 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus, 5 Feb (SANA)--Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party National Command member and director of the foreign relations office, has stressed that the Palestinian issue is the Arab people's central cause. He has also stressed revolutionary Syria's party and government's concern for Arab solidarity based on this principle.

Comrade Haydar said this today when he received Sir Ian Gilmour, British deputy foreign minister, and his delegation.

During the meeting, Comrade Haydar referred to unity steps accomplished between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Libya. He confirmed the continuity of serious work to establish unity between the two fraternal countries.

He also explained future socialist economic developments in Syria. He reiterated that these developments are based on guide lines set up by the Ba'th Party National and Regional Commands' conferences.

Statement, Departure

JN081254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--Sir Ian Gilmour, British deputy foreign minister, and his delegation left Damascus for Kuwait at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and top party and state officials.

In a statement prior to his departure, Sir Ian Gilmour expressed his happiness to have visited Syria and met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He stressed the importance of exchanging visits and viewpoints with Syrian officials, particularly since Syria plays an important and decisive role in the Middle East.

PRESIDENT HAFIZ AL-ASAD VISITS ROMANIA FOR TALKS

For materials on the visit to Romania by President Hafiz al-Asad, including the text of his speech at the 5 February dinner hosted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 6 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ALGERIA

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK MEETS BENDJEDID, SIGNS AGREEMENT

Bendjedid Audience

LD051422 Algiers APS in English 1146 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 5 Feb (APS)--The president of the republic, FLN Party Secretary General Mr. Chadli Bendjedid audienced, Wednesday afternoon, at the seat of the president of the republic, Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister.

Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, C.C. member, minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassadors of the two countries, respectively to Algiers and Prague, attended the audience.

Extradition Agreement

LD051426 Algiers APS in English 1153 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 5 Feb (APS)--Messers Boualem Baki, C.C. member, minister of justice and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, signed Wednesday evening a legal convention on extradition of criminals.

Mr Boualem Baki said, on this occasion, that this convention is to contribute to the strengthening of friendship links between the two countries.

Mr Chnoupek, in turn, recalled the existing relations between the two countries since the Algerian liberation war.

High officials of the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, and the ambassadors of the two countries as well, attended the signing ceremony.

LIBYA

FRENCH TV INTERVIEWS AL-QADHDHAFI ON CHAD ISSUE

NC051934 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 5 Feb (AFP)--Libya would intervene in other African countries only if asked to, as had been the case in Chad, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in an interview broadcast by French television today.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi also said that Libya had wanted to pull its troops out of Chad after their intervention had brought an end to the civil war there in December, but stayed put at the insistence of Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei.

Chad fears a French military intervention, and "if France intervenes in Chad, it would confront us in that country," Col. al-Qadhdhafi vowed.

"There is no direct problem between Libya and France," Col. al-Qadhdhafi continued. "But colonialist French interventions in Africa provoke confrontations between France and its friends and, in the future, will go against French interests in Africa."

Concerning the announced plan for Libya and Chad to merge, Col. al-Qadhdhafi said the proposal was "neither a political union nor a fusion". It is "a union of the masses" and would only take place after a general referendum, he said.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi said Nigeria was mistaken when saying that it was in danger due to Libyan forces in Chad. "It was drawn into a trap," Col. al-Qadhdhafi said of Nigeria, calling the country politically inexperienced.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi also dismissed suggestions of political divisions within Chad, blaming a "French plot" for such reports. "France wishes to sacrifice Chad," he said. He said that all sides of Chad's political spectrum were represented in the country's provisional government and called Mr. Goukouni a "legitimate revolutionary".

About Chadian Rebel Leader Hissein Habre, the former defence minister, Col. al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya would not be "hostile" towards him if he struck an agreement with Mr. Goukouni.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA DEPARTS FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD051458 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Rabat, 5 Feb (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left here Wednesday morning for New Delhi. Mr Boucetta will lead the Moroccan delegation to the works of the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries which will open its works in the Indian capital on February 9.

In a statement to newsmen, the foreign minister stressed the importance of this meeting and the need to preserve the principles for which the movement had been created. After he outlined that the holding of this ordinary session coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the movement, Mr Boucetta recalled the prominent part played by King Hassan II of Morocco during its creation in Belgrade in 1961.

Outlining that the principles of the non-aligned movement have been questioned by some of its members, Mr Boucetta indicated that Morocco will explain its viewpoint on this question and re-affirm its stance vis-a-vis the movement.

The foreign minister added that the Moroccan delegation will equally explain Morocco's stand towards a number of issues mainly the Middle East, the Palestinian cause which is one of Morocco's main concerns, the Afghanistan problem, as well as other conflicts in Asia and Africa. Mr Boucetta also outlined that enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity will try to impose their point of view during this session, but that Morocco will thwart all these maneuvers.

The foreign minister finally indicated that the ministerial conference will equally examine outstanding economic questions.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI MEETS MOROCCAN ENVOY IN TUNIS

LD051448 Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Tunis, 5 Feb (MAP)--Mr Chedli Klibi secretary general of the League of Arab States received here Wednesday Mr Mohamed Tazi, Moroccan ambassador to Tunis and permanent representative of Morocco to the league.

At the end of the meeting, Mr Tazi indicated that he had examined with Mr Chedli Klibi the results of the third Islamic summit which he qualified as "efficient and positive". Mr Tazi underlined that he had examined with the secretary general the impact and repercussions of the third Islamic summit resolutions on the development of the Arab nation and the situation in the Middle East and the Maghreb.

The Moroccan diplomat who is chairing the amending committee of the league's charter which will resume its works beginning next week said he evoked with Mr Klibi various stages the committee has been through and questions under study. Mr Tazi also precised [as received] that he had evoked with Mr Klibi the forthcoming Arab summit scheduled for next November 1981.

On the other hand, Mr Tazi called Wednesday on Mr Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian premier.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS REAGAN STATEMENTS

TA051250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[By political reporter David Essing--recorded]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Naftali Lavi has rejected statements attributed to President Reagan that new Israeli settlements are provocative. Lavi said the new sites are part of the ten settlements Prime Minister Begin announced last May. Lavi went on to say: "Therefore I don't think they are provocative in this sense."

He told reporters in Jerusalem that at last night's meeting between Secretary of State Haig and Israeli Ambassador 'Evron, Haig had given some indication of what the Reagan administration's policy will be in the Middle East. But the spokesman would disclose no details.

Lavi did say that Israel still hopes the United States will be able to create the multinational peace-keeping force, to monitor the peace treaty with Egypt, by April 1982. Israel expected the new administration would make another attempt, and Foreign Minister Shamir would probably discuss the issue when he sees Haig later this month. Lavi went on to say: I think that any other solution will not be accepted by Israel.

Israel had never requested American troops to defend her, and there was no intention to do so now. Jerusalem was willing to provide facilities to the United States to beef up its military capability in the region.

Commenting on Ambassador Ben-Elisar's meeting with President as-Sadat, Lavi said the two had discussed how to further normalization. He expected there would be further cooperation in agriculture and youth exchanges.

The Israeli spokesman also disclosed that 700 terrorists have now infiltrated the UNIFIL zone in south Lebanon. They had set up some 40 positions, taking over control over parts of the zone. Lavi criticized UNIFIL troops for allowing the terrorists a free hand, saying the armed UNIFIL soldiers could have done much better in keeping the terrorists out.

SHAMIR: REAGAN REMARKS DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING

TA060712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that President Reagan's remarks about the settlements were caused by a misunderstanding. Shamir does not foresee any confrontation with the United States on this issue during his visit to Washington in 10 days. Addressing a ceremony during which medals were awarded to Foreign Ministry veterans, Shamir said that the voices recently heard from the new administration in Washington are encouraging. At the end of the ceremony we spoke with the foreign minister about the goals of his trip to Washington:

[Begin recording] [Arye Golan] Mr Shamir, what are the practical goals of your upcoming trip to the United States, besides the desire to get acquainted with the new administration?

[Shamir] Look, the time has come to discuss all the important bilateral issues between the United States and Israel with the new administration. There are many and varied issues.

[Question] Do you foresee a confrontation with the new administration over the issue of the settlements in the wake of President Reagan's recent statements?

[Answer] I do not foresee any confrontation. President Reagan's statements were usually friendly and understanding toward Israel. Differences of opinion are always possible. This is natural and understandable.

[Question] What is your reaction to Reagan's utterance that the settlements were a provocation?

[Answer] He did not say that the settlements constituted a provocation. I think that there must have been a misunderstanding in the information he received. He was referring to the enthusiasm and the pace with which many settlements were established at the same time. To my regret, this is not true.

[Question] What is the truth on this matter, sir?

[Answer] Well, you know as well as I do that the government is actually continuing and is trying to implement the plan about the establishment of 10 settlements which was decided upon a long time ago.

[Question] Sir, do you think that a tripartite summit meeting between President Reagan, Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat should be held in the near future?

[Answer] Of course, this is entirely up to the heads of state. We will know more about it after talks have taken place between the heads of state in Washington.

[Question] Do you think that our relations with the new administration will be better than those we had with the Carter administration?

[Answer] I hope relations will be very good. [end recording]

Other Comment

TA051808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said tonight that the voices recently heard from the new administration in Washington are encouraging and there is a basis for the expectation of a positive development of our relations with the United States in the near future. Minister Shamir was addressing veteran Foreign Ministry employees. Our correspondent, Arye Golan brings us his words:

[Begin recording] [Golan] The new U.S. administration is emphasizing its credibility and loyalty to U.S. allies and friends, Yitzhaq Shamir says.

[Shamir] The United States is taking the scepter of leadership again in its hand and it is holding it more firmly. It should set an example to those who prefer the easy way to reach immediate gains; short-sighted and short range gains at the expense of long-term interests.

[Golan] Here Shamir condemns the European countries and calls on them to dissociate themselves from submitting to petrodollar extortion. Japan, the foreign minister says, is now about to join those who encourage terrorism.

[Shamir] We hope that our Japanese friends will listen to our advice and will abandon the idea that they will have material benefits if 'Arafat visits Tokyo. His visit will not guarantee even one oil barrel for them. It will guarantee, sooner or later, many barrels of trouble. [end recording]

The foreign minister spoke tonight at a ceremony in which certificates were presented to veteran Foreign Ministry employees.

U.S. DECIDES NOT TO INVITE BEGIN BEFORE ELECTION

TA060547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The U.S. administration has decided not to invite Prime Minister Begin to Washington during the 2 months preceding the elections to dispel fears that it is interfering in Israel's internal affairs. This is reported by our U.S. correspondent, Shalom Qital.

Last night a U.S. official said that the United States did not want to interfere with the affairs of Israel, which was a democratic state. According to this official, there was no way of knowing what would be the impact of such visits at a time close to the date of the elections. Nevertheless, Washington has not yet made up its mind about a possible visit by President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin in the next few weeks. If invitations are not sent to both leaders until the end of April, at the latest, the visits will be postponed until after the elections have been held in Israel. Our correspondent notes that the U.S. administration is currently not eager to accelerate the negotiations on the autonomy.

FIVE COUNTRIES MAY PARTICIPATE IN SINAI FORCE

TA051224 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] The United States has asked five countries--including Canada and Australia and three Latin American countries--to participate in the multinational force that will supervise the military agreement between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai. According to initial reports, the U.S. request was received favorably, although a formal announcement has not yet been made.

According to the Camp David accords the United States is to establish a UN force that will supervise the military agreement between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai. If that force is not established, for whatever reason, the United States will have to establish another multinational force. Negotiations on the military agreement will go into high gear in April, at the latest. Israel has been exerting pressure to start these negotiations and has more than once hinted that it would not be able to complete the withdrawal from the Sinai by April 1982 unless the multinational force were established in keeping with the accords.

It was reported recently that the United States has approached Canada, Australia, Argentina, Brazil and Panama on the matter. As said, these countries expressed interest in the U.S. request. Israel has demanded that the United States participate in the multinational force and be its main foundation.

Israeli sources noted that along with the U.S. request Egypt has also asked various countries to participate in such a force. The sources pointed out that the move indicated a positive approach on the part of Egypt toward the multinational force in the Sinai.

ENVOY TO EGYPT HAS NO INTENTION OF QUITTING

TA051825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Israeli ambassador to Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elisar at present has no intention of quitting his post. This was stated on behalf of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo today. A statement says reports about the ambassador's plans were unfounded. The reports have stated that Ambassador Ben-Elisar was planning to return to Israel and to resign from the civil service in order to be free to run in the elections for the Herut movement.

'CRISIS' IN SYRIAN-LIBYAN RELATIONS REPORTED

TA060801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last night arrived in Romania, the only country in the communist bloc that has diplomatic relations with Israel. The Syrian minister of foreign affairs visited Libya at the beginning of this week. A message he carried from the Syrian president to the Libyan leaders reveals that the relations between the two countries--which had declared their union 6 months ago--have reached an open crisis. Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Aharon Barne'a, reports:

The visit of the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, to Libya at the beginning of this week ended in failure. Thus, a further cooling has emerged in the relations between Damascus and Tripoli. This has been learned from reliable sources in Beirut. According to these sources, Al-Asad's message--delivered by Khaddam to Al-Qadhdhafi--was polite and cool and did not hint at any future contacts to promote the union between the two countries. In contrast, Al-Asad conveyed to his Libyan counterpart a terse report about the conclusions of the At-Ta'if conference which ended last week under the sign of a further split in the Arab and Muslim world.

According to rumors rife among Syrian officials, Al-Qadhdhafi has been recently sneering at the Syrian leadership, apparently because of his feelings of confidence following his military achievements in Chad and the increased Soviet arms deliveries. It was also reported in Beirut that a very hostile attitude existed toward the Libyans at the At-Ta'if conference in the wake of the Libyan invasion of Chad and, except for Algiers, no one advocated Libya's arguments.

As recalled, Syria and Libya declared their union--through Libya's initiative--in September 1980. However, during Al-Asad's visit in Tripoli at the end of December there were reports about second thoughts Libya was entertaining on the issue. That visit was conducted in a very cold atmosphere and, at its end, Damascus announced that the differences of opinion stemmed from the Libyan demands to set up popular committees to replace the ruling Al-Ba'th Party in Syria, which Libya does not approve of. Therefore, the relations between the two countries--both of them supported by the Soviet Union--which declared their union 6 months ago have cooled further or, perhaps, have frozen altogether.

RENEWED TENSION ON JORDAN-SYRIA BORDER REPORTED

TA041539 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[By mideast affairs editor]

[Text] Jordan has been discreetly redeploying forces along its northern border in view of the renewed threat of a confrontation with Syria.

Jordan's government controlled newspapers yesterday indicated that security in the north had been tightened to counter what was described as Syrian "plots" against Jordan. The two countries only last month withdrew troops they had dispatched to their joint frontier after their armies came to the brink of an all-out war.

Reports of renewed military moves near the border followed a statement by Jordan's Prime Minister Mudar Badran less than 24 hours earlier that the Syrians were "conspiring" against Jordan. He did not say whether the Syrians were moving troops back to the border areas.

Speaking at a meeting of the Jordanian Consultative Council, Badran accused the Syrians of using "sinister" tactics, employed only "by cowards operating in darkness." Badran's remark was taken as an indication that the Syrians might be attempting to send sabotage squads into Jordan in retaliation for alleged Jordanian acts against the regime of President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus.

The Jordanian premier said that Syria had continued "plotting" against his country ever since tension along their common border was defused last month on appeals from Saudi Arabia.

He made it clear that the feud between the two countries remained far from resolved, noting that Jordan was unlikely to consider reconciliation with Syria in the foreseeable future. "The Syrian conspiracy runs much deeper than meets the eye. We have been against dismissing it with a mere encounter of a handshake," he said.

The conflict between the two countries has its origins in Syrian charges that Jordan was supporting anti-government activities in Damascus and Syrian displeasure with Jordan's open alliance with Iraq, its arch foe in the region. The immediate cause of the renewed tension is not clear, however.

It is unlikely that Jordan is responsible for the renewed tension, as it is reluctant to risk an armed confrontation. Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said Damascus may yet resort to military action in its feud with Jordan. Jordan clearly is no match for Syria, even though the latter's army is deployed along various fronts, as well as in Lebanon. Syria has a 225,000-strong army, backed by 550 warplanes, 3,500 tanks, 1,600 armoured vehicles and 2,300 artillery pieces-- compared to Jordan's 70,000-man army, 115 aircraft, 700 tanks, 1,200 armoured vehicles and 530 artillery pieces.

The Syrians may well be contemplating an action to make good their pledge to "punish" the government of King Husayn for its recent defiance of Damascus.

There are three possible explanations for the Syrian decision to move against Jordan at this time:

Husayn's vigorous refusal to mend fences with Al-Asad at the recent Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia, which left the Syrian leader very much in isolation. At the same time, the Jordanian monarch, allied with the Saudis, the Iraqis and even the PLO, steered himself into a focal position.

Al-Asad's feeling that he could safely launch an attack against Jordan now that his government has the upper hand in the simmering 18-month-old conflict with the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood.

Syria's acquisition of more Soviet weapons. These, according to Western reports, included some 200 T-72 tanks, bringing to 350 the number of the latest Russian battle tanks in Syria's arsenal.

FUNDS ENTERING WEST BANK BY UNKNOWN CHANNELS

TA051305 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Feb 81 p 3

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Funds have been recently making their way into Judaea, Samaria and east Jerusalem through unidentified channels. Contrary to the past, these funds are used by bodies that cannot be supervised or controlled by the Israeli authorities.

Significant sums of money have been channeled to unsupervised bodies in the wake of the decision to compel local authorities and public institutions in Judaea and Samaria to keep records and report their financial transactions and the clear-cut order banning the introduction of PLO funds into the area. It is believed that through its desire to solidify its status in the areas controlled by Israel the PLO has found channels to transfer funds to finance the activities of youth circles, students, trade unions and women's organizations. The PLO has put an emphasis on information activities and on extending financial aid to families whose sons are serving terms in prison for joining terrorist organizations.

It was learned from security sources last night that they were aware of the funds. However, they did not know the extent, sources and ways by which the funds arrived in Judaea and Samaria. It has been reported that the issue has been meticulously examined.

ETHIOPIA

DPRK VICE PREMIER ARRIVES, MEETS PARTY OFFICIAL

LD041144 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Ahmaric 0930 GMT 4 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party and vice premier, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning on a 5-day working visit to socialist Ethiopia, leading a five-man delegation. He was met at Bole International Airport by Comrades Amanuel Amde Mikael, deputy senior minister and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member; Wole Chekol, minister of external trade; Hwang Sun-muk, DPRK ambassador in Addis Ababa; and members of the embassy.

Talks With Berhanu

LD051938 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 5 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Baye, Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Executive Committee member, received and has had talks with Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice premier of the administrative council of the DPRK.

Comrade Berhanu briefed Comrade Chong Chun-ki on the victories scored by the broad masses and the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution. Comrade Berhanu further explained the tasks accomplished to establish COPWE and the stage reached at present. Comrade Chong Chun-ki on his part spoke about the Workers Party of Korea and its structure and expressed appreciation for the political, economic and social progress which revolutionary Ethiopia made.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINKS TO BE INCREASED

LD0516164 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 3 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The Ethiopian Telecommunications Service Authority has established four microwave telecommunications networks in fulfillment of its fifth development program. A telecommunications official noted that the necessary equipment had been ordered to create a radio communications link between (?Aseb) and Djibuti, in order to translate into deeds the agreement concluded between the two countries. It has also been envisaged to link Ethiopia and the Sudan, in accordance with the plan to extend telecommunications services throughout Africa. Similarly, the Government of Kenya is extending the telecommunications cable from Marsa Moyale to Nairobi.

SOMALIA

RADIO KULMIS CONTRASTS BBC, VOA REPORTING

LD031628 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Tonight's program concentrates on reports sent by foreign journalists in Somalia or East Africa, who have lately been reporting at length on what is happening in Somalia. One radio station that has been reporting extensively about Somalia and the Horn of Africa, and which has also been broadcasting in Somali for as long as 20 years, is the BBC.

I also remember promising to do a special program on the BBC Somali section and whether it is in the pay of Big Mouth [Afweyneh--reference to Siad Barre]. We can also prove that besides broadcasting news, as in the case of the other 49 languages broadcast by the BBC, the Somali section chooses and uses material for other programs which exclusively serve Siad Barre's interests.

I do not have to go into this matter in detail, because most Somalis know that the men who produce the programs in the Somali section are biased in favor of Big Mouth. Some of them may even have a special relationship with Big Mouth. We can also prove in this program that the Somali section of the BBC does not enlighten and inform the Somali people about what is happening in their country, but instead says what it believes will please Big Mouth or make him respectable.

The only two individuals who devise these programs are Abbi Farrah and Abdullahi Haji. The others are not liked by Big Mouth and are banned from visiting Somalia, nor have they the right to compose or alter programs.

I now want to talk about how foreign reporters treated two major issues concerning Somalia last week and what the foreign mass media said about Somalia. If the BBC Somali section, in its program such as "The Week in Africa," compiled by Abbi Farrah and Abdullahi Haji, does not, as I contend, support Big Mouth, then I challenge it to broadcast this week what Radio Mogadishu hides from the Somali people. I condemn the BBC Somali section for hiding this in dereliction of its duty of giving priority to informing its Somali listeners about Somalia and its government instead of dwelling on irrelevant issues.

Before we go into that, however, Radio Kulmis listeners will recall that last week Dr Hasan Ali Mireh and Muse Islan Farah, who are founder-members of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF], held a press conference which was broadcast all over the world, particularly by Western countries, yet so far the BBC Somali section has said nothing about this press conference. I can remember the BBC Somali section saying in the past that it would not broadcast anything said by Radio Kulmis, because ignoring the latter would please Big Mouth.

The BBC also says that it does not broadcast any news item emanating from only one source, because it is not verifiable. Then tonight I have news items broadcast by Radio Kulmis as well as by other radio stations and which I can play back to you; so if Abbi and Abdullahi Haji are not there to serve Big Mouth, let them have the BBC Somali section broadcast these news items.

I will just mention two examples. One concerns Mr Sean Kelly, the VOA correspondent in East Africa, and the comprehensive and interesting way he files his weekly report on Somalia. Unfortunately, however, VOA does not broadcast in Somali, so not all Somalis can listen to it. But tonight I will tell you something about what VOA said about that press conference and then, if the BBC is fair, let it say something about last week's press conference, a report on which was filed by Sean Kelly as distinct from Radio Kulmis.

The other example is that of Marie-Therese Delboulbles. She returned from Berbera on 26 January and filed a report for AFP, which distributed it all over the world. Why doesn't the BBC Somali section say something about it, since it concerns Somalia? If the BBC Somali section's writers of programs on Africa are going to say that what the VOA broadcasts is untrue and that what AFP--which is one of the world's four major news agencies--says is also untrue, then it is clear for whom they work.

I congratulate Sean Kelly on his reports on East Africa. He tells the truth most of the time, although he also does not go deep enough. However, he tells everything he knows. Another point is that every one of his reports on Somalia mentions the agreement between the USA and the clique in Somalia on U.S. bases in Somalia. He does this to remind his American listeners of the interest of the United States in this topic, inasmuch as the United States is now involved with Somalia.

Furthermore, Sean Kelly is the correspondent of one of the largest broadcasting stations, VOA being one of the world's two or three top broadcasting stations. He is therefore expected to be capable of a high standard of reporting. We know the United States is a large country, which prides itself on its role in championing the freedom of thought, news, the press and of knowledge, which, they say, is enshrined in their constitution, and which they are prepared to fight to defend. Accordingly, Sean Kelly and others who represent countries claiming these freedoms must bear in mind that they must live up to these standards, or else such claims will be regarded as mere propaganda.

While I have given Sean Kelly as an example and again commend him for unfailingly reporting on Somalia every week, whether in favor of Somalia or against it, it is also up to all other correspondents in East Africa and the BBC Somali section to tell Somalis about everything that is happening in their country.

In the first place we must remember that reporting itself is an art and the reporter is responsible to those who are listening to him. For that reason reporters who use the printed word or who report for radio stations are the eyes, the ears and the minds of those whom they represent. If they are the eyes and ears of those whom they represent, they have an obligation to their fellow citizens. In particular, they have an obligation to their newspapers and radio stations to report the factual stories in the area assigned to them. That is the work of a reporter, although various reporters have various specializations, but in general that is the main work of a reporter. In his dispatches last week from Mogadishu for VOA Sean Kelly failed in his duties because he did not report facts as they were.

Since last November I have been closely following the reports Sean Kelly files for the VOA. I have more than nine recordings of his voice, some of which I could play back for you tonight. I commend him for being more active than correspondents for other stations. The BBC Somali section can never approach him.

However, I was dissatisfied with his treatment of news items on Somalia which were of great value but which he failed to include in his last report. On Friday, 30 January, the report Sean Kelly sent was on the press conference by Dr Hasan Ali Mireh and Muse Islan Farah on the aims of the SSF. He was compelled to take note of what the two men said about the last two bombs which had exploded in the center of Mogadishu last week but about which Radio Mogadishu was silent. One of the bombs exploded in the main post office in Mogadishu. The VOA broadcast it: It could not be ignored.

Sean Kelly included in his report to the VOA what Hasan Ali Mireh and Muse Islan had to say in their comprehensive interview, saying that Somalis, whether residing in the republic or other countries, fully support the SSF.

The BBC Somali section did report the bombings in Mogadishu but they only interviewed the Somali ambassador in London who said they were fireworks exploded to celebrate the prophet's birthday.

This was very interesting because the BBC Somali section is well-known in its programs compiled by Abbi and Abdullahi for glossing over anything which they fear will annoy Siad. It is clear that the ambassador's claims are not convincing and it is also obvious that these are attempts by Abbi and Abdullahi to hide the truth of the matter.

What I would like to hear from the BBC Somali section is Marie-Therese's report for AFP, entitled Panorama, on her visit to Berbera and Mogadishu. It was very interesting and I cannot be convinced that it is unknown to the BBC. Abbi must have received it and ignored it because he has connections with the Somali ambassador and works for Big Mouth instead of keeping Somalis informed.

Marie-Therese in her report on Berbera said that the big gasoline depots in Berbera are dry. AFP also reported that gasoline distribution in Somalia is like the distribution of relief food to the poor. The BBC has not yet reported that there is a gasoline crisis in Somalia. Another thing Marie-Therese said is that Berbera is very lifeless; there is no movement and the sea is equally quiet. The whole of Berbera is awaiting the foreign food aid which is allegedly said to be for refugees in the country and for people now being forced into camps and described as refugees.

These refugees are nothing but a means of getting more recruits for what the Mogadishu regime calls liberation forces. AFP reported last week that at the port of Berbera there are only ships designed to carry livestock to the Gulf region. There are no animals until September and October; that is, 6 months from today, if we count from this month, February. On that day small and insignificant American ships may anchor next to the livestock ships. But today Berbera is lifeless.

The AFP reporter said that there are 20 new Japanese and American taxis in Berbera waiting to take the American troops sightseeing and make money. Unfortunately, there are only 12 American GI's in Berbera--Vietnam veterans. However, only 200 U.S. soldiers are expected in Berbera and they will mainly be communicating with U.S. forces in Nevada and the U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia. They will therefore be of no benefit to the Somalis. Marie-Therese said that when she went into Berbera she was charged $4 for a pack of cigarettes. The people of Berbera are jobless and hungry. The common man there is not getting anything from the presence of the Americans.

What makes me quarrel with Sean Kelly and his friends who file stories from East Africa is that in the last dispatch from Somalia in which he reported the two bombs that exploded in Mogadishu, the press statement by Dr Hasan Ali Mirah and Musa Islan, and also the struggle of the SSF, he failed to report the actual situation in Somalia. The actual plight of the Somalis had been reported 2 days earlier by AFP and many radio stations.

AFP in its report last Wednesday said that the leaders of the present Somali regime are frightened of Somalia's isolation from the rest of East Africa and the Horn of Africa countries. Somalia has no friends. Siad Barre and his friends hope to break this isolation by making friends with the Americans. The Americans have not yet arrived. Those who are in Berbera are very few and cannot assist Mogadishu and its rotten policy.

AFP in its report on Wednesday also said that diplomats in Mogadishu do not believe what the Somali deputy foreign minister claimed. That the Russians, Cubans and Ethiopians are going to invade Berbera and that they are going to divide Somalia through the Mudugh region.

Reports from Mogadishu this week have been interesting. Continuing her report, Marie-Therese said that ever since the 1977-78 war, the government has been denying the presence of Somali regular troops in the Ogaden region. However, the agency reported that Mohamed Adan Sheikh, who is Siad Barre's information minister, disclosed that some Somali police and a few soldiers are presently actively involved in fighting in the Ogaden region with the aim of [words indistinct] the Ethiopians. This report by the minister was filed from Mogadishu without any censorship from Somalia. I know if Big Mouth or Abdurahman [foreign minister] or Gaaliye [minister in the President's Office] were aware of this slip, they would have censored this information but at the moment they are busy with other things and are unaware of what is going on around them.

In its long Panorama report, AFP said that diplomats in Mogadishu believe that in a small military provocation against Ethiopia in 1980, the Somali forces suffered heavy losses. This of course was because of the conscription of people on the streets.

Mohamed Adan Sheikh denied that people are forced into the army, but he said that in this difficult time, the government has a right to force adults into the army. Over the past 4 months, reported AFP, in addition to people being taken from the streets, people in relief camps were also being forced into the army. Sean Kelly and his friends and the Somali section of the BBC are very much aware that I have not made up this story.

Marie-Therese filed a very interesting story from the north which I personally believe would be difficult for a foreigner to know. She said that the people of Hargeisa can tell from the price of qat [narcotic plant] whether or not the people whom Siad has armed are on the roads into the Ogaden, questioning people coming and going. Whether they are a small unit of the so-called freedom fighters, the qat vehicle drivers are forced to change their route depending on where the former are stationed. As a result, qat supplies dry up and the little that comes into Somalia is sold (?expensively). Thus, people in Hargeisa can tell that whenever qat is expensive the armed groups are patrolling the roads.

What I would like to say finally is that the reporters and good correspondents based in East Africa should try to be more objective. They are in a position of trust and, where some of the well-known reporters were in the past factual and objective, so should their successors be.

Sean Kelly knows that if you look at the historical facts of news reporting in America, from Mr (Samuel Johnson) to Mr (D.K. Nicholson), to Mr (Maurice Tinten) who were writing up to the present day, the American people have trusted and respected these people. American newspapers and radio stations are very proud of the above-named journalists, and those who wish to make journalism their career are [words indistinct] to try to copy them.

Let us ask ourselves: What is the responsibility of a journalist. First, he is the eyes and the ears of those whom he represents. Second, writers like Sean Kelly and his friends, who have specialized knowledge and have been assigned to such duties, are knowledgeable people who report what is seen by the layman and also report what cannot be seen by ordinary people. They are people who unearth hidden facts. The good journalist or the good reporter is not the one who unearths hidden secrets, but the one who unearths the secret behind some known facts and can convey such information to the world. He is the one who can interpret beliefs. He is the one who can unearth the truth.

To take an example: Sean Kelly was in Mogadishu when it was announced that Somalia ought to be prepared for jihad. The people should be rounded-up, shaven, and be formed into new forces. Sean Kelly reported that Somalia had started such a campaign, but he did not say what compelled Somalia to take such action.

Only 4 days after the declaration of the jihad, Somalia also announced a new development budget. Sean Kelly was in Mogadishu but he did not report this open secret. Is it conceivable to wage jihad and at the same time to spend 57 percent of the country's national budget on roads, commerce and other social development projects which have been passed, nay, applauded by the parliament. Is it possible? There is an open secret here and he missed it. The BBC Somali section has also missed it. I suspect that I am offending Sean Kelly and his friends if I compare them with those who represent Big Mouth and compile the Somali programs in the BBC Somali section. The BBC's other sections broadcast programs similar to the other famous radio stations, are respected and bear valuable information and programs to their listeners. I have a lot of respect for all the other BBC programs.

The second point of which I wish to remind Sean Kelly is that he represents a great society with intellectuals of a very high caliber, who can easily distinguish truth from falsehoods. So, if he wishes the VOA to continue to enjoy the respect of the American people, he should not behave like those in the BBC Somali section, by only communicating what he thinks will please Big Mouth and his henchmen.

RADIO KULMIS: SIAD BARRE'S DAYS ARE NUMBERED

LD052008 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 4 Feb 81 EA

[Mustafa Haji Nur commentary]

[Excerpts] In this program, we reply to last Thursday's Mogadishu report picked up by the world media to the effect that the Russians, Cubans and Amharas were about to attack Berbera, with 100,000 troops concentrated on the border with Mudugh region all set to invade and divide Somalia--to break the north away from the south.

Last week we discussed the question of the possibility of an attack on Berbera which would enable the Russians to capture it and drive out the Americans. At the At-Ta'if conference, which is reconvening today [as heard] in Saudi Arabia, the agenda included the issue of the evacuation of foreign forces from the Horn of Africa. During the foreign ministers' conference, the Somali delegation was one of the first to raise this matter and pressed for a unanimous resolution demanding the evacuation of foreign forces from the Horn.

In Paris on Friday, Gordon Martin of the BBC interviewed a member of the Somali delegation named Abdullahi Sa'id Uthman Arawi, who applauded the unanimous resolution adopted by the conference on the evacuation of foreign forces from the Horn of Africa. This is something we all know about. So Jama Buluq Buluq [reference to Foreign Affairs Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre], Gaaliye [reference to Minister to the President for Political Affairs Mohamed Said Samantar], and Afweyneh [reference to Siad Barre] should not bother their heads worrying about Somalia being invaded or about the evacuation of foreign forces from the Horn of Africa. We all know that all this hue and cry is nothing but a farce being acted out with the aim of keeping them in office a bit longer so they can make some more money, although they know that they will eventually have to step down from their dictatorial positions. Afweyneh, Gaaliye and Buluq Buluq go on begging tours of countries which feel threatened by the presence of foreign troops in the Horn of Africa, and that is how they make money.

Every Somali knows that the military bases and port facilities in Mogadishu, Kismayu and Berbera have been put at the disposal of the Americans to use as they see fit and that Afweyneh, Buluq Buluq and Gaaliye and their families ahve been given 5 million. [currency unspecified] They have also been lent 40 million for arms purchases. You all realize that no government has ever sold its sovereignty for a mere 5 million.

This hue and cry about the evacuation of foreign forces from the Horn raises this question: What are the foreign American forces who have been handed Somali territory, ports and airports supposed to be doing? In this respect, we feel bound to quote a well-known Somali saying: The elephant cannot see the (?fly) on his own back, but he can see one on another elephant's back. So, they shout about the Russian and Cuban advisers in Ethiopia without noticing the American forces who have been given bases in Somalia to use as they please--and this is without taking into account Afweyneh's defense advisers who include Egyptians, Pakistanis and their stooges. These contradictions cannot be ignored. They are cheap tactics.

If foreign forces are to evacuate a country, then it is a matter for the people of that country to agree on the matter. However, for a paltry sum put into your pocket or deposited in a bank and the gift of a few weapons, the idea that four imported Indian [as heard] and two Egyptian advisers can get the Cubans and Russians out of Ethiopia is unthinkable. All this is like the hullabaloo and drumming Isma'il Haji Warsame used to talk about, but it is what Afweyneh and his clique are bothered about more than anything else.

Recent world history proves that it is only a people that are capable of throwing out foreign forces. For example, there used to be an enormous Russian force, complete with military advisers, in Egypt. We all know that President as-Sadat's government ordered them out and they went, in spite of being an enormous force. We also know that there used to be half a million American troops fighting in Vietnam. They left. Who got them out? Not a small amount of money from Saudi Arabia or elsewhere, but the determination and strength of the Vietnamese people. It was the Vietnamese people who took up arms and achieved this goal.

Another example: The Russians, who advised, built up and trained the Somali Army for 17 years, picked up all their arms and left Somalia within the space of a single morning. This is what Afweyneh did on behalf of the Somali people. That is the easiest way of getting foreign forces out of one's country--going on begging tours to Arab and Western countries provides no solution. [Haji Nur expresses Afweyneh's thoughts] I will be given money if I raise false alarms on behalf of the Somalis, I will accuse governments of being in other countries to serve their own interests.

That is a farce and a cheap one at that.

Another thing I sometimes ask myself is this: When there were many Russians in Somalia organizaing and advising the Somali Army--and there were Cubans there too--there were Americans in Ethiopia, although they had no bases there. The fact is, we never heard Ethiopia saying even once thatthe Russian military advisers constituted a threat to Ethiopia or that they intended to invade Ethiopia. So, what is all this noise Afweyneh and his clique are making about an invasion of Somalia, an invasion of Berbera by the Russians and that Mudugh is about to be invaded by the Russians, foreigners, Amharas and their stooges? All this is nothing but an excuse to beg from the world, particularly when it comes to this insane business about Berbera. Mudugh is not threatened or endangered either. What is happening is that Afweyneh's authority and colonialism have been on the wane for the past 2 years in the Somali regions, particularly in Mudugh region. Finding it difficult to exercise control over Mudugh, he got to the point of deciding to destroy the whole of Mudugh and its population.

Radio Kulmis listeners living outside Mudugh region will learn tonight that the iron fist being used by Afweyneh to rule Somalia--and most harshly in Mudugh--is now losing its grip. It appears that as hard as Afweyneh is trying to liquidate them, the people of the area are trying to administer their own affairs in a struggle which has been in progress for the past 18 months. Mudugh region is gaining strength with every passing day, although this has not been admitted by Afweyneh. The situation, however, has now become so rife that people elsewhere in Somalia are beginning to hear about it. News of it has also reached those parts of the world where he tours on his begging missions. Now, before being given any money, Afweyneh is faced with the question: What is going on in your country and what are the troubles about in Mudugh in particular? Afweyneh, Gaaliye and Buluq Buluq have accordingly adopted the habit of saying in Mogadishu: We are about to be invaded by 100,000 Amharas. What has certainly not become their habit is repenting for their ill-treatment of Somalis: They just blame it on foreigners.

There is an English saying: Making a mountain out of a molehill. Brothers and sisters: The Amhara troops are stationed where they have always been stationed: at bases along the Somali border. That is where they were stationed before the war. So what is so unusual and new about it? Why should 100,000 Amhara troops be deployed along the border with Mudugh, as Afweyneh alleges?

His allegation is, of course, untrue, because the Ammara troops are based where they have always been based. What is so important about Mudugh that the Ethiopians would wish to capture it, when, as is alleged, their intention is to take the whole of Somalia? Here I must quote another Somalia saying: When they are confronted with such a kind of tale, then the outcry is exaggerated.

Dear brothers: In this program we will analyze what forced Afweyneh to say that foreigners are going to invade Mudugh and that the region is threatened. Let us examine the logic behind the hue and cry that foreigners are going to invade Mudugh region. The tyrant regime of Afweyneh, his relations and his powersharers will certainly be terminated. The struggle to bring this about is in progress, having come to light in Mudugh and other Somali regions. There is no doubt that very soon you will hear Afweyneh making the same complaints about other Somali regions. What has started in Mudugh is a revolution, and once a revolution breaks out no power on earth can stop it achieving final victory--toppling Afweyneh and driving him from our midst. All that is needed to start a revolution is a spark to kindle a fire, which, when fanned by the wind into a major conflagration, becomes unstoppable.

Afweyneh used to believe that no revolution could break out to unite the Somalis provided he divided them tribally, bribing some, awarding ranks to others and liquidating yet others. In the case of the Mudugh revolution, Afweyneh decided that the way to end it was to liquidate the people of the region. What surprised him was the factor he had never taken into account--the iron will of the Mudugh people. Afweyneh decided to massacre the Mudugh people and their kith and kin in the hope of preventing a major outward movement from the region, to raze villages, to demolish wells, to blow up water storage tanks, to imprison everyone including women and children, and to seize fixed and moveable assets, including livestock.

What is most astonishing is that Afweyneh is the Somali head of state and not a tribal leader. The force he is exerting against the Mudugh people is composed of the Somali Armed Forces and the Somali authorities. What he is throwing against the Mudugh people with the aim of liquidating them is the concerted power of the Somali nation--their forces and government.

We heard today that those being pressed into the army in Belet Uen refused to obey, whereupon they were arrested by Afweyneh's soldiers and shot. Reports, not yet fully confirmed, speak of 35 of Afweyneh's soldiers being killed by the public near Belet Uen; a number of villagers were also killed.

If you do not believe this story, here is another exciting one which is claimed to have actually happened. Have you heard about what happened in Mogadishu last week? Did Radio Mogadishu or Afweyneh's press report it? If not, then you will have realized that the Somali Salvation Front's struggle is no longer confined to the front but has turned into a revolution which will effect every Somali, whether he likes fighting or not. Many people fear fighting, which is why they say they might as well tolerate Afweyneh's colonialism. But you will wake up sooner or later when your house catches fire.

We know that bombs have exploded in the city of Mogadishu. If you have not heard about it from anywhere else, you might at least have heard it from the BBC--not in the afternoon news, but the 9 o'clock news. Deliberately refraining from reporting it in the afternoon makes me even more certain that the BBC is doing a cover-up job for Afweyneh: that is because the BBC is listened to mainly in the afternoon.

The BBC said six bombs had exploded in various parts of Mogadishu. One went off at a gas station, which burned for a long time. Another went off in an arms store, another in a movie theater and yet another at the Juba Hotel. You did not hear about this from Radio Mogadishu, of course, and the BBC failed to report it until 48 hours after other foreign radios had broadcast it. The BBC report consisted of a mere 2-minute item at 2100.

What was ridiculous and made me laugh was the BBC report quoting the Somali ambassador in London, who, when asked about the Mogadishu happenings, referred to fire crackers being let off to celebrate the Prophet Muhammed's birthday. But that celebration was already over and fire crackers do not choose targets such as gas stations, arms stores, movie theaters or major hotels. Any further comment on this matter would be superfluous. As for the BBC's role as Afweyneh's tool, we will do a special program on that at a latter date.

What other foreign radios have reported that the BBC has not is that many people have been rounded up and imprisoned in the capital, Mogadishu, where it is now difficult to live normally. The detainees have been accused of being responsible for the explosions in Mogadishu. The other radio stations have gone so far as to identify the posts held by the detainees, who include senior officials of earlier administrations.

An unjust ruler is bound to face an uprising, which is what is happening to Afweyneh. As soon as people realize that state power is used as an instrument of oppression, then that regime's days are numbered.

TANZANIA

NYERERE DELIVERS PARTY ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

LD052048 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahli 0645 GMT 5 Feb 81 EA

[Address by President Nyerere at the Republic stadium in Dodoma, marking the fourth anniversary of Chama Cha Mapinduzi--live]

[Excerpts] I would like to avail myself of this opportunity today to explain once again our economic problems. It is a good thing that we have met and celebrated our party's fourth anniversary. But our party was born at a difficult time and it is worthwhile bearing these difficulties in mind. It is true that perhaps our party will mature properly because it was born and is growing in a difficult period. It is important to understand the problems and their underlying causes as well as how we can cooperate to solve them. First I will briefly point out the problems:

The problems we have are economic. We do not have enough food in the country. This I have pointed out more than once, but it is as well to bear it in mind because if we do not go hungry, it is easy to forget that we have a food problem. And we have enormous food problems.

In the year just ended we were compelled to spend 700 million shillings on importing food. Even that was not enough. We were also compelled to ask for either grants or loans from friendly countries.

Secondly, because of unfavorable weather, we do not have enough foreign exchange--our produce could not earn us enough money, while at the same time we were compelled to import food.

Recently the oil producers met again and raised oil prices, and any day one can wake up to hear that such and such place has increased their price. Thus, in 1972, we used only 10 percent of our foreign exchange from produce to buy oil--only 10. With the remaining 90 percent we bought other essentials such as vehicles, tractors, medicines, and so forth. That was in 1972. This year we will spend between 45-50 percent to buy oil. With the reamining 50 or 55 percent we will buy other essential commodities. Why? Because the price of oil has greatly increased and even what remains--that is the 50 or 55 percent--this cannot buy most of the other commodities, which, for instance, the 50 shillings of 1972 would have brought. Why? Because the prices of these commodities have also risen. The price of vehicles has increased. There was a time when a Land Rover cost 70,000 shillings and there was a time when it cost even less than that. But now it costs 200,000 shillings--thus it has trebled in price. Therefore, the money that remains for buying other commodities, although no less than before, cannot buy much as the price of these commodities has also increased.

Therefore, what is happening in the world is this: Those nations that have the two major economic resources--one being oil sales and the other being manufactured goods sales--are in a tug-of-war and it appears as if they are challenging each other.

The cash crops such as cotton, coffee, sisal, cashew nuts, tobacco, and so forth, which we sell abroad to get money for the purchase of essential goods, such produce has not only gone down in price but also has decreased in quantity. If you disregard 1978-1979, when we had floods, and 1979-80, when we had drought--that is, if you disregard the decrease that was brought about by flooding and drought--reasons which are beyond our control--we should blame ourselves for other shortcomings. And the price of such commodities has been going down even at a time when the rains were good. Therefore, even with increased oil prices, coupled with the increased cost of manufactured goods, if the price of our cash crops had increased, or even remained at a certain level, our foreign exchange position would not be as bad as it is now.

This is the 20th year since independence. We cannot achieve any progress if our needs are increasing from year to year. We want clean water, we want to be educated and we want good houses. All of us want these, but the methods we employ to increase production to satisfy such needs remain the same, and have not changed for the better. We may blame external forces such as oil producers. We can put the blame on weather conditions, but I think it is more appropriate to put emphasis in a pamphlet entitled "Politics Is Agriculture" in which we stated that every group of people, wherever they may be, must be familiar with the crops they grow and carry out the guidelines included in the booklet.

Our second problem is brought about by our distribution methods for the few commodities that we get. Our problem is mainly centered on the distribution of what we have. We do not distribute it equitably. You will remember we recently convened a meeting of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi National Executive Committee in Dar Es Salaam to discuss this matter of equitably distributing the commodities we have.

We discussed one issue--that we must not aggravate our problem. We already have shortages in commodities; we should not then aggravate the situation. But we later discovered that there were people who had licenses in their pockets, but they had no shops. They would go to a certain place and take a large quantity of soap, but we did not know where they took this soap. They had no shop and they did not take the soap to anyone else's shop. So that soap disappeared.

We therefore decided not to give anyone a license until we ascertained that they owned a shop or a place where they could take goods to sell. But what happened in the past is this: A person came in wearing a suit and we issued him a license. Where should he take the goods? So we discussed this problem. We have embarked on this issue by denying licenses to those who have no shops.

Then there was another group that emerged--those who had no government licenses. They are issued with documents known as permits. So-and-so would come to me and say: Mwalimu, I want you to help me. Help you in what? I want you to give me a permit to buy soap. Why should I give you a permit to buy soap? Such people have approached me. I am not joking and this is the precise reason why I'm explaining this. [laughter] So, he obtains his permit. He takes the soap home and sells it from there, so when you go to the shop, you find no soap, and the one with a license to sell soap has none to sell. So you go to the former and ask for soap. He says: Which soap do you want? I say: Bath soap. Then he says: There is soap but not at the government price. So what are your prices? He says: Soap is available at party prices. [laughter] Why not at government prices? This means that soap is not being sold at inflated prices, but at party prices, because we in the party are the ones who issue such permits. So we said: Let's not ask ourselves many questions, but there is this practice of permits, so let us remove it. And we discussed this matter and we resolved to remove such malpractices through which the party is put in disrepute. And the party officials examined such practices. So we agreed to resolve this issue by refraining from such practices.

And we agreed, secondly, that party and government officials must supervise the distribution of commodities.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NEW CONSTITUTION APPROVED BY REFERENDUM 1 FEB ISSUED

AB061024 Paris AFP in French 0933 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Bangui, 6 Feb (AFP)--The CAR Constitution was approved in a referendum held on 1 February with a slight majority of "yes" votes, according to the final results published in Bangui on Thursday night by the Supreme Court.

Here are the official results of the 1 February referendum:

Valid Votes:	97.43 percent
Yes:	859.447 valid votes
No:	837.410 valid votes
Invalid votes:	22.134

A decree on the promulgation of the constitution has been signed by CAR President Mr David Dacko, it was learned in Bangui on Friday. The new CAR Constitution favors a multiparty system and establishes democracy.

EQUITORIAL GUINEA

OPPOSITION HEAD SEEKS RECONCILIATION WITH LEADERS

AB041500 Paris AFP in French 1157 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Dakar, 4 Feb (AFP)--A call for reconciliation between Equitorial Guinean leaders and the opposition Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equitorial Guinea (RDLGE) has been made by the president of that movement, Mr Manuel-Ruben Ndongo, in a statement given to the press in Dakar on Wednesday.

According to Mr Ndongo, such a reconciliation would be able to resolve peacefully the tribal crisis and the regionalism which prevails in Equitorial Guinea and could also solve the political, economic and social problems of the country. To this end, the RDLGE suggests consultation between the principal leaders of the ruling Supreme Military Council and the opposition with the participation of a special OAU commission. This consultation, the statement says, will enable all the sons of Equitorial Guinea to resolve their differences around a negotiating table. The RDLGE is made up of four major movements in exile which opposed the toppled regime of Mr Macias Nguema.

ZAIRE

WESTERN AID PLEDGED FOR UGANDAN REFUGEES

AB052003 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1755 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 4 Feb (AZAP)--The problem of transporting foodstuff to areas where (?refugees) are settled and the coordination of the various assistance granted by friendly countries were discussed during a working dinner given on Wednesday, in Nsele by the commissioner of state for social affairs, Gen Babia Zongbi Malobia, for participants of a seminar on social action in Zaire. It was decided as a matter of urgency to transport foodstuff presently stocked in Boma, Lubumbashi, Kigali and Bujumbura to Aru, where several thousand Ugandan refugees are camped. For this purpose, General Babia was informed that Belgium has placed a C-130 plane at Zaire's disposal for the transportation of food. The governments of France and West Germany have also agreed to help the Executive Council transport food to Aru.

Concerning the settlement of the refugees, General Babia was informed by the American delegation that the U.S. Government would help (?settle) them in that part of Haut-Zaire. While waiting for the construction of these villages, the refugees will be camped in tents which are already in Kinshasa and which were provided by Oxfam.

NIGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER AUDU TO VISIT SOUTH KOREA

AB060730 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, has accepted an invitation by the South Korean Government to pay an official visit to that country. An official announcement in Lagos said the minister will leave for Seoul immediately after the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries beginning in the Indian capital on Monday.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH LAGOS

AB051700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] A general framework for economic and technical cooperation between Nigeria and Belgium is being worked out by both governments. In a few weeks' time it will be put into concrete terms. The visiting Belgian foreign minister, Mr Charles Ferdinand Nothomb, disclosed this at a news conference in Lagos today. Mr Nothomb said that he also discussed with federal government officials other areas of interest to the two countries.

NNPC ISSUES STATEMENT ON OCTOBER OIL PRODUCTION

AB060735 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] About 59 million barrels of crude oil were produced in the country in October last year. Over 4 million barrels of this were made available for domestic use. These facts were contained in a statement issued by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. It also disclosed that the posted price of the high quality brand of the mineral was about 21 naira, while the medium grade sold for about 19 naira.

NON-NATIONAL PARTY GOVERNORS CALL FOR RULE OF LAW

AB060705 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] All non-NPN [National Party of Nigeria] state governors in the country have warned that if the corporate existence of Nigeria is to be preserved, every government, like all citizens, must accept and practice the rule of law. At a news conference in Lagos today, attended by 10 of the 12, the governors commented on a number of national issues. These include revenue allocation, direct federal allocation to local governments, the decision of the Federal Electoral Commission [FEDECO] on the PRP [People's Redemption Party] crisis and the establishment of state television stations.

In a 13-page statement read by Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State, the governors said that the processes through which the revenue allocation law went through were unconstitutional. They cited sections of the constitution to butress their point and argued that the joint Finance Committee of the National Assembly had no authority whatsoever to enact the revenue allocation bill. By its action, the governors contended, the chairman of the committee, aided by the president of the Senate, usurped the powers of the National Assembly.

The governors saw the direct allocation of revenue to local governments as a clear and deliberate breach of the constitution calculated to erode the authority of the state governments. They claimed that the composition of the joint Finance Committee and the procedure adopted at its meeting were questionable not only on moral but also on constitutional grounds.

The governors saw as double standard the submission of names of PRP members from the House of Representatives who belonged to the faction recognized by FEDECO and the inclusion from the Senate list of GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] senators expelled by their officially recognized party.

The 12 non-NPN governors criticized the decision of FEDECO to recognize the PRP under Malam Amino Kano. They said the action had created doubts about FEDECO's impartiality, fairness and firmness.

The governors also condemned the presence of the police during the deliberations of the joint Finance Committee on the revenue allocation bill. They warned that such an action was a dangerous precedent that should never be repeated.

The state chief executives said there was nothing in the constitution that prevented states from operating radio and television stations. They accused the federal government of adopting delaying tactics to bar states from owning television stations and thereby destroying the spirit of the constitution.

The governors also alleged that both the central and commercial banks had been instructed not to process form M and open letters of credit for the importation of electronic equipment by state governments while the federal government has placed orders for television transmitters.

The governors warned that even though the country was practicing a new constitution, the provisions of which were likely to be interpreted in different ways, the only sure way for the survival of the country was not to deliberately flout the constitution but to submit any constitutional disputes to the courts. They therefore called on all genuine lovers of the country to desist from this act that, according to them, would plunge the country into another crisis.

UPPER VOLTA

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW DELHI CONFERENCE

AB040909 **Ouagadougou** Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation left Ouagadougou yesterday for New Delhi. In the Indian capital Lt Col Felix Tiemtarboum will participate in the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned countries.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY RALLY

FL041919 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, has reiterated his country's militant solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa against the apartheid regime. In his closing remarks at the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in Angola, Dos Santos stressed that South Africa now receives greater support from the Western superpowers, mainly the United States, in its aggressions against Angola and Mozambique.

Dos Santos noted that these aggressors demonstrate the inability of the racists vis-a-vis the heroic struggle of the Namibian and South African patriots. The Angolan head of state introduced the new members of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee to an enormous public rally in Casinga.

The heroic combatants who attacked the jails and police units of the Portuguese colonialists left from Casinga on 4 February 1961, an action which marked the beginning of the Angolan people's armed struggle for their sovereignty and independence. In his speech Dos Santos referred to the difficult tasks facing the MPLA-Labor Party this year to achieve discipline and control against administrative deficiencies and negligence and for the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance and unity of all the forces struggling in the country for the consolidation of socialism.

Dos Santos also announced that the national literature prize had been awarded posthumously to President Agostinho Neto who had been, above all, a great revolutionary who knew how to use both word and weapon in the liberation of his fatherland.

PAPER VIEWS ANGOLAN PROBLEMS WITH NAMIBIA, USSR

LD060757 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Feb 81 p 10

[Part two of Christian Casteran report on Angola: "Still in a State of War"]

[Text] In Luanda people keep telling you: "A luta continua, vitoria e certa." Yes, the struggle is continuing. In the wonderful fortress, built by the Portuguese, which commands Luanda Bay on the one side and the Atlantic Coast on the other, the MPLA has established a museum in a which the people's long struggle for independence has been recreated. The most recent period is best represented--a field telephone captured from the South African Army at the time of the 4 May 1978 Kassinga massacre, photographs of mass graves, South African masks for protection against chemical warfare, an 80-kg napalm bomb and the wreck of a South African Mirage III aircraft shot down by the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in Cunene region of 6 June 197. "A luta continua" and so does the war....

The war means war in Namibia--Namiibian nationalists belonging to Sam Nujoma's South-West African People's Organization and armed by Eastern countries are fighting for independence against South African forces. SWAPO has bases and refugee camps in southern Angola which constitute targets for the South African Army, which does not hesitate to launch large-scale ground operations against them, in which armored vehicles, troops supported by helicopters and airborne commandos are used and which are tantamount to real invasions of Angola. The most serious and murderous of these invasions took place in May-June 1980 and lasted several weeks. Not a week passes without a South African raid being staged against Angola.

Like in Southern Lebanon

This situation is not unlike the situation which prevails in southern Lebanon, where Israel strikes at Palestinian bases hoping that the solidarity now existing between the Lebanese state and the fedayeen will be shattered as a result. The South Africans have a similar objective. First, they obviously want to weaken the SWAPO guerrillas and second, they aim to aggravate any divergences between Angola and the Namibian combatants.

The Angolans' impatience with SWAPO can already be noticed. A pernicious rivalry has appeared between the 50,000 Namibian refugees looked after by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), who are often better fed than the Angolan people, and the Angolans. As for the SWAPO guerrillas, who are armed by the Soviet Union and East Germany, they have no reason whatever to be envious of FAPLA.

Cuban soldiers, who supported the Angolan Armed Forces until last summer, have since withdrawn from that front and the FAPLA now has to deal with the South African aggressors on their own. The first Angolan pilots taught and trained in the Soviet Union to fly MiG-17 or MiG-19 aircraft have recently returned to Angola and are now operational.

The strength of the South African Army lies above all in its superior arms and its intelligence system. "They have bribed some Angolan officers," and African expert explained, "and they know about everything that takes place in Angola. Both the FAPLA and SWAPO have been infiltrated by South African agents."

Since the attack on Kassinga in May 1978 some Namibian refugee camps have been established in northern Angola--there are 20,000 refugees at Calulo, in Luanda province, and some more at Dalantando, where combatants are being trained by Cubans.

It is easy to imagine what burden for Angola the Namibian liberation war represents. It is so heavy that the Angolan leaders would like to find a negotiated solution to the conflict, even if they had to negotiate with the "devil"--some direct contacts have already been established between South Africans and Angolans, especially prior to last month's Geneva conference on Namibia. However, the South Africans have remained adamant--the military situation is not unfavorable to them and Ronald Reagan's arrival at the White House has not encouraged them to agree to any compromise.

USSR and Confrontation

In addition, in the sphere of defense Angola is dependent on the Soviet Union and Cuba. Now it is clear that the Soviet and Cuban military presence at the PLMA's side is a deterrent factor as far as Pretoria is concerned. This presence is now indispensable to Angola in the face of South African aggression. It is equally clear that if a negotiated solution were achieved, the Soviets and Cubans would be less useful to Angola.

Conclusion: It certainly is in the Soviet Union's interest to maintain a climate of confrontation which alone justifies its presence. This means that those Angolan leaders who would like to achieve a negotiated peace with South Africa have a very narrow margin for maneuver. "Angola's independence from its socialist allies," a diplomat explained, "depends on the outcome of the conflict in Namibia. Confrontation factors should be eliminated." The Western powers have fully realized this--the "contact group" representing five Western countries (the United States, Britain, Canada, France and the FRG) has been exerting pressure within the framework of negotiations initiated by the United Nations with a view to making Pretoria at last grant independence to a territory which it has administered since World War I.

The Soviets, who have already suffered a setback as a result of Zimbabwe becoming independent, are obviously able to hinder such a development. But for how long?

There has been an increasing number of signs emanating from Angolan leaders that they would like to ensure greater independence from the Soviet Union. "In 1975-1976," an observer explained, "relations were of a sentimental nature. At that time proletarian solidarity between fraternal countries was invoked. But now each side argues doggedly with its own national interests in mind. The Soviet Union's interests do not always coincide with those of Angola."

Holdup

The Leonine fishing agreement signed by Moscow and Luanda which allows Soviet ships to fish in Angolan territorial waters is the most often cited example of this. In fact, powerless Angolans witness a real holdup--Soviet ships have been combing and sucking up the sea bed without caring about the kind of species they catch, destroying fauna as a result, and are not adverse to using nets whose mesh is inconsistent with international regulations. The Angolans believe that they are being robbed and deprived of one of their main assets, that is, fisheries, for which conditions are very favorable here as a result of the cold Benguela Current. In 1974 Angola produced 500,000 tons of fish. This figure was reduced to 80,000 tons by 1980, whereas Soviet catches in Angolan waters have been estimated at 1 million tons. At the end of last year the Angolan weekly magazine NOVIEMBRE published a report on a Soviet ship which was caught red-handed and whose crew tried to bribe the Angolan authorities with a view to hushing up the matter. Since then Angola has ordered a Fokker 28 aircraft from the Netherlands which is to be used to keep Soviet vessels under surveillance.

It has been admitted in Luanda that the "factionalists," led by Nito Alves, who tried to stage a coup on 27 May 1977 were encouraged by the Soviet Union. Was it fear that they would have to come to terms with a supposedly nationalist partner--President Agostinho Neto, who was replaced by Eduardo dos Santos in 1979--which prompted the Soviets to try to replace him with a presumably more docile leader? "Angola did not make so many sacrifices during the struggle against Portuguese colonialism to succomb to Soviet colonialism now," an Angolan stated with a smile.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN TANZANIA 6 FEB

LD061144 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, this morning left Maputo for Dar es Salaam for talks with President Julius Nyerere on cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania. The two presidents will also discuss the situation in southern Africa in general. President Samora Machel is accompanied by Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the party Central Committee for Economic Policy, and Mariano Matsinhe, minister of interior and minister resident in Sofala Province.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO LEADER VIEWS NONALIGNED CONFERENCE'S ROLE

FL041904 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, has termed the role played by Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement as positive.

The top SWAPO leader demanded an end to U.S. threats against Cuba. In statements to PRENSA LATINA in Ethiopia, Nujoma stated that the present leadership of the nonaligned countries has carried out a positive work since the holding of the sixth nonaligned countries movement summit in Havana. He added that the next ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, beginning Monday in New Delhi, must insist on the withdrawal of imperialist military bases, such as the one which the United States maintains against the Cuban people's will in Guantanamo.

Sam Nujoma stressed that there can be no peace so long as there are oppressed peoples and so long as the peoples have to endure the existence of imperialism's military bases and threats. Elsewhere during the interview the SWAPO leader stated that the New Delhi foreign ministers' meeting will voice once more its solidarity with the Namibian people and will increase its assistance to the liberation of that territory, [which is] presently colonized by South Africa. He noted that following the failure of the Geneva meeting on Namibia, as a result of South Africa's intransigent position, Pretoria has intensified its attacks against Mozambique and Angola and is receiving greater aid from imperialism--above all from U.S. imperialism.

Nujoma appealed to the international community to increase its assistance to SWAPO and to the African National Congress of South Africa, inasmuch as armed struggle is the only means that can be practiced against racism.

SOUTH AFRICA

LE GRANGE REPORTS POLICE ARREST SABOTAGE SUSPECTS

LD060948 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] South African security police have arrested a number of white people in connection with various acts of sabotage for which the organization calling itself the Wit Kommando claims responsibility. The minister of police, Mr Louis le Grange, said the police had also seized explosives and other equipment for sabotage as well as subversive literature. Damage in explosions which took place in four regions of the country had totalled thousands of rand. Mr Le Grange referred to explosions which took place in the home of the Transkeian ambassador to South Africa in Port Elizabeth, the office of Professor Maritz at the University of South Africa, and the recent explosion at the home of a member of the provincial council, Mr (Waterton), in Durban.